THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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GEN. MITCHELL SETS FORTH HIS AVIATION VIEWS

Reiterates Assertion That Aerial Program Is Being Retarded

PRESENTS ARGUMENT FOR UNIFIED CONTROL

Separate Army and Navy Air Bases and Equipment Are Declared Wasteful

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—Three major developments occurred today in the current controversy over the status of the Federal Air Service, brought on by testimony of Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, assistant chief of the Army Air Service, testifying before the House Select Committee investigating the subject.

1. Brig.-Gen. Hugh A. Drum, assistant chief of staff of the Army, taking the witness stand, denied the major importance of the air arm in modern combat and scouted reports that the War Department is prepared to discipline officers who offer testimony of a contrary nature.

2. Immediately following General Drum, General Mitchell was recalled by the committee and read a prepared statement elaborating charges previously made against the Army and Navy departments, to the effect that they are purposely holding back air development. His statement was a reply to a letter from John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, asking that he substantiate his former charges. General Mitchell made flat charges that the War and Navy departments have failed to encourage military aviation, and that in certain instances they had hampered him.

General Patrick Quoted

3. General Mitchell in his statement revealed that Maj.-Gen. Mason M. Patrick, chief of Air Service, on Dec. 19, 1924, addressed a letter to the Adjutant-General recommending air re-organization, in which he said he was convinced the ultimate solution of the air defense problem is in a united air force.

Today's developments in the air controversy did much to clear up the different attitude of the participants in the far-reaching dispute. General Drum's testimony, which was given earlier in the day, was against the use of the airplane other than as a subsidiary weapon in time of war, and only in connection with [illegible] which have been the feature of Mr. Mitchell's testimony. Asked by the committee his personal opinion of the value of General Drum's evidence, he answered, "He (General Drum) has no first-hand knowledge of aviation whatever."

Question of Single Control

The introduction of General Patrick's letter into the hearings is a new phase of the controversy. According to General Mitchell's quotations, General Patrick appears to give unqualified but less vigorously worded support to his own thesis, that unified air control is necessary for national defense.

General Patrick is quoted as having written:

"I am convinced that the ultimate solution of the air defense problem of this country is a united air service . . . under one responsible head." Pending the obtaining of a united air force, General Patrick is said to recommend "The reorganization of the air service as an air corps, apart from the War Department."

General Mitchell, in his answer to the letter from Secretary Weeks, calling upon him to substantiate charges previously offered to the House Select Committee, took up each sentence in turn.

General Mitchell Outlines Basis of Air Policy Criticism

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, assistant chief of the army air service, informed John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, today that he believed "the present war department organization and its administration quite incapable of creating, handling or administering air power in an efficient manner." In the letter, replying to a request from the war secretary for all facts upon which the assistant army air chief based recent statements "seriously reflecting" on the army's air arm, General Mitchell said he was convinced the system of aircraft management in operation in the United States "is detrimental to the country's good, and will seriously compromise our national defense should an emergency arise."

The general's letter was placed before the House Aircraft Committee, which had met to hear both General Mitchell and Brig.-Gen. Hugh A. Drum of the Army General Staff.

"The general view of the War Department," General Mitchell wrote, "is to limit the ability of aviation in a military way and in spite of the findings of the Joint Army and Navy Board, in spite of the most conclusive evidence of every country in the world, the Navy Department still appears before Congress and still testifies incorrectly and gives the impression that aircraft are of limited power against battleships.

Separate Aviation Personnel

"The resistance of the War Department to the creation of an independent aeronautical personnel is insistent and constant.

"I have fully criticized the system now in operation, which I am convinced is detrimental to the country's good, and which will seriously

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Germans Deny Charges Regarding Air Fleet

By The Associated Press

Berlin, Feb. 6

THE German Government denied today the charges made in the French press that Germany was secretly developing a large air fleet, constituting a threat to France's security. It was stated that only 406 persons in Germany had pilot's licenses, and that of this number only 24 had been trained since the war. The students at the flying schools total only 183.

The Government declares that the 14 officers of the allied control commission assigned to watch the German aerial developments are satisfied that Germany is carrying out the Versailles Treaty provisions in this respect.

WOOL MAY PAY BRITISH DEBT

Britain Plans Payment to America by Imports of Australian Product

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 25—A scheme for cornering the Australian wool clip to enable it to be used for paying the British war debt to America has been broached here. Sir James A. Cooper, who was director of raw materials finance in the Coalition Government, discusses it in the current number of the National Review.

The proposal involves a chain of operations to be carried out by the British and Australian governments in co-operation with one another. Funds would be borrowed in the London market. These would be used to stimulate the export to Australia of such British manufactured articles as railway materials. These materials would be exchanged for wool, which would then be sold in the United States and the proceeds used for paying the British debt.

No Insuperable Difficulties

Sir James admits that there are difficulties in the way, but he thinks the conditions in the wool trade are such as to render them by no means insuperable. His arguments are simple. According to Daigety's Wool Review, 1923-24, the United States produces less than half the amount of wool it consumes. In past years large quantities to make up the deficiency could be obtained from Argentina, but this is now no longer the case.

Increasing reliance has thus to be placed upon supplies from the British Dominions and especially from Australia, which has a practical monopoly in the finer merino grades. This year's Australian clip, now in course of realization, is valued at no less than £75,000,000, compared with £45,000,000 in 1913-14.

Australian Wool Production

The average annual production of wool in Australia during the 23 years, 1904-1923, is given in the Statesman's Year-Book as ranging from 670,000,000 to 903,000,000 pounds. This is far in excess of America's total annual wool importations in the same period and forms so large a percentage of the world's output, which is variously estimated at from 2,000,000,000 to 3,000,000,000 pounds, as to give the Australian product a determining effect on prices.

Sir Arthur Goldfinch, chairman of the British Australian Wool Realization Association, Ltd., formed in 1921 to market 800,000,000 pounds of Australian and New Zealand wool purchased by the Government during the war, has pointed out another factor. This is, that the release of these huge stocks has concealed a growing deficiency in world wool production. Sir James Cooper is thus able to facilitate the transactions he proposes.

His scheme is comparable to that adumbrated in Britain during the war, for financing the Allies by cornering the West African trade in vegetable oils. In that case the private trader held his own successfully. Whether he will be able to do the same with wool has still to be seen.

Greeks Grow Conciliatory

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Feb. 6—The Greco-Turkish tension is diminishing, owing to the growth of the feeling for compromise or conciliation. For the sake of universal peace and the Patriarchate, the Government is contemplating the sacrifice of the Patriarch by demanding his resignation.

M. HERRIOT PROPOSES JOINT STUDY OF DEBTS

French Premier Would Name a Commission to Work With Government

PARIS, Feb. 6 (AP)—The Premier, Edouard Herriot, today proposed to a plenary joint session of the Chamber of Deputies foreign relations and finance committees the creation of a commission composed of 14 members to study, in close co-operation with the Government, a settlement of the interallied debt problem.

This commission would report its solution to Parliament.

The personnel of the two committees appeared to receive the Premier's proposal favorably, but the majority agreed that the constitution of such a commission was dependent upon the prompt voting of the French budget, which must be put through Parliament first.

Members of the committees, it was understood, will do evangelizing work among their respective groups, and urge that the budget be put through the Chamber with the shortest possible delay.

Meanwhile they plan to hold informal discussions in order to be ready to create the debt commission just as soon as the budget matter is settled.

Burbank Reports Three-Foot Leaf for New Flower

"Plant Wizard's" Seed Book Also Describes a Wheat for All Climates

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. Feb. 2 (Staff Correspondence)—The seed catalogue of flowers and fruits, vegetables and shrubs issued by Luther Burbank, veteran horticulturist, provokes perennial interest and the story of "improved plants" told in an attractive booklet is no exception this year.

Despite reports that Mr. Burbank contemplates retirement he only smiles at the suggestion and continues year after year to grow better plants.

"I would sell my 13 acres at Sebastopol, but not to real estate speculators," Mr. Burbank told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "I have made an offer to the University of California to take over and continue the Sebastopol experimental garden for the sum of $100,000, just one-half the value of these grounds, as yet this offer has not been accepted. So I am content to carry on several hundred experiments in addition to the work of growing seed for my 65,000 customers all over the world."

In his book of new plants Mr. Burbank notes improvement of a "quality wheat" which has been grown successfully on the highest mountains of the Yukon country as well as on the plains of the tropics.

A variegated troup of edibles crowd the attention in this book, so is more than a seed catalogue. Tomatoes, strawberries, hybrid artichokes, sweet corn, chives and peppers are only a few of Mr. Burbank's charges which have performed such remarkable feats for him.

Nor has the beauty and fragrance of flowers been forgotten. Chief among new varieties is Amaranthus "Molten Fire" and "Combustion," gorgeous plants with leaves three feet in diameter and brilliant in hues of flaming red. Another newcomer is the cactus dahlia with enormous double flowers four to six inches across in all colors of the rainbow. This plant like the Shasta Daisy and others originated by Mr. Burbank are shown in a rare display of lovely flowers by one who coaxes them yearly into new proportions and hues and fragrance unguessed at by the backyard gardener.

SAILLESS SAILING SHIP TO TAKE LONG TRIP

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Feb. 6—From Danzig it is reported that the sailless sailing ship, Buckau, is about to leave on her first long voyage, which will take her to Leith, Scotland. The Buckau, which will carry a cargo of timber and has a crew of 13 men, will be under the command of Herr Flettner himself.

She will sail along the German Baltic coast and pass through the canal, and then proceed to the Firth of Forth, crossing the North Sea.

Senate Approves Mr. Stone as Justice by 71 to 6 Vote

Will Not Take Place on Bench, However, Until March 2—Confirmation Comes After Six-Hour Debate—Opposition Explained

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—Although the nomination of Harlan F. Stone, Attorney-General, to be a Supreme Court Justice was confirmed by the Senate, 71 to 6, Mr. Stone will be unable to take his place on the bench until March 2, when the court convenes after its present recess.

Mr. Stone can qualify immediately, however, by taking a first oath of office. Should he pursue that course, William J. Donovan, Assistant Attorney-General, would become acting head of the Justice Department until the Senate acts on the appointment of Charles B. Warren of Michigan to succeed the retiring Attorney-General.

Mr. Warren's nomination is now before the Judiciary committee, to which it was referred back by a subcommittee for inquiry into the congressional "sugar trust investigation" 12 years ago in which Mr. Warren was a witness. The nomination probably will be given consideration next Monday.

The vote on Mr. Stone's nomination in the Senate came after six hours of debate in open executive session, a somewhat unusual manner of considering executive appointments. Two Democrats, two Republicans, and the two Farmer-Labor senators from Minnesota voted against confirmation.

Much of the discussion revolved around the second grand jury proceeding involving Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, brought in the District of Columbia, but senators, including Borah (R.), Idaho, and Reed (D.), Missouri, in arguing that this case should have been brought in the Senator's home state, denied that it had been a direct cause for Senate delay. Both of these senators voted for confirmation, but attacks were made on Mr. Stone by Senators Heflin, (D.), from Alabama and Norris (R.), from Nebraska.

ACTION SOUGHT ON PEACE PLAN

Mr. Johnson Urges House Committee to Report Wealth Draft Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—The Johnson bill, carrying the essential provisions of the peace plan to draft wealth and labor as well as men in time of war, as sponsored by The Christian Science Monitor, was advocated for an early favorable report before the House Military Affairs Committee yesterday by its author, Royal C. Johnson (R.), Representative from South Dakota.

The bill authorizes and directs the President in time of war emergency "to determine, proclaim and conscript the material resources, industrial organizations, and services over which governmental control is necessary to the successful termination of such emergency," and "to take such steps as may be necessary to stabilize prices of services and of all commodities declared to be essential, whether such services and commodities are required by the Government or by the civilian population."

Further Action Promised

As a member of the Committee on Rules, Mr. Johnson stated that if the Military Affairs Committee reported the bill he would make a motion in his committee for a rule for its immediate consideration in the House. He felt that no member of the Rules Committee would be in a position to refuse to vote favorably on such a rule, for the reason that last year's platforms of both the Republican and Democratic parties had carried declarations substantially to the effect pronounced in his bill. "No member of the Rules Committee can oppose the adoption of the rule on a question on which both parties promised the people of the United States during the campaign," he declared.

It was Mr. Johnson's belief that if the committee reported the bill, it would pass the House during the present session, despite the fact that only a month remained. He told the committee that the question of conscripting capital and labor, as well as man power, in time of war, had been agitated quite freely following the World War, and that since that time great interest had been shown in the subject. He attempted to show the committee that the next step was for it to report the bill, and that unless the committee did take this step very soon, the legislation would probably be lost in the legislative jam at the close of the session.

Power for the President

The Johnson bill gives the President the power directly to effect universal conscription in time of war emergency, while the McSwain resolution, which provides a commission for the study of the question, was reported by the Military Affairs Committee last session and now lies dormant in the Rules Committee.

"My thought is this," said Mr. Johnson, to the Military Affairs Committee, "that it is rather a confession of weakness on the part of the committee on Military Affairs if it proceeds to further investigating, when it already has had three years to study the matter. This is a question that apparently everyone in the United States unanimously favors. The political parties indorse it.

"I believe that if any one member of the Committee on Military Affairs will move the adoption of a universal conscription law every member of the committee will immediately vote for it, for he is pledged to vote for it by his own party platform, whether he be a Democrat or Republican, and that that would secure action at this session of Congress upon a matter that has been made a party matter by each political party. It is only necessary for any member of your committee to make that motion in the committee, and then the bill would go on the calendar, and it would be ready for action."

TRADE UNION MEETING

By Special Cable

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6—The discussion of the Russian question which is before the International Federation of Trade Unions at Amsterdam is regarded by all the delegates as an event of critical importance. Russian trade union leaders have just added proposals for immediate meeting between six members each from the Moscow and Amsterdam councils to discuss the possibility of a basis of unity. The present deliberations are to decide what answer to return.

SHARE IN MEAT CONTROL URGED

E. F. Wise Advocates Great Britain Buying Interest in Vestey Organization

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 6—The purchase by the British Government of a controlling interest in Lord Vestey's organization for buying, selling and storing meat in Great Britain, in order to obviate the possibility of a temporary or permanent alliance between that organization and the United States meat trust was advocated by E. F. Wise in evidence before the royal commission on food prices here yesterday.

Mr. Wise declared that the Vestey organization handled 25 per cent of the meat trade from South America and the United States meat trust, which was still "free and untrammelled" in the South American meat trade, controlled a further 60 per cent. He said the two concerns "by their own admission" already worked together in harmony with the shipping companies in deciding what each firm should buy and ship. They were thus able to exercise "a dangerous control" over beef prices.

The control exercised by the Government should be thought to be purely financial and nonpolitical, as in the case of the Suez Canal Company, the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, in which the British Government was already interested.

Mr. Wise also advocated the setting up of a meat board to arrange imports, to develop new sources of supply, to secure efficient, economic channels of distribution whether through private companies, co-operative organizations or municipalities.

The latter part of Mr. Wise's scheme gives an indication of his political complexion. After holding an important position in the Food Ministry during the war, he resigned from the government service to take up the post of London manager of Centrosoyus—the union of Russian co-operative societies. This concern works under the auspices of the Soviet Government.

NEW YORK PUBLISHERS CONVENE IN SYRACUSE

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 6—Henri M. Hall of Jamestown, was elected president of the New York Associated Dailies at the annual convention here, succeeding Charles S. Osborne of Auburn. Charles H. Congdon of Watertown was chosen vice-president to succeed Mr. Hall. E. S. Underhill, Jr. was re-elected secretary-treasurer. The organization has in its membership 44 of the smaller daily papers of the State, and 27 were represented at the session.

The New York State Publishers' Association and the New York Press Association are in session today, the program including addresses by Don C. Seitz, business manager of the New York World and Evening World, and by Willis J. Abbot, editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

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CHILD LABOR CLAUSE UPHELD BY T. J. WALSH

Montana Senator Says Defeat in 13 States Due to Misrepresentation

Thomas J. Walsh, (D.), Senator from Montana, appeared before the joint legislative committee on constitutional law of the Massachusetts Legislature today in support of the child labor amendment.

The hearing was resumed mainly principally for the purpose of hearing Mr. Walsh on this subject. He has been an indefatigable worker in behalf of child labor legislation and was one of the framers of the present amendment.

For more than two hours Mr. Walsh discoursed upon the issue, stressing as an undebatable and uncontroverted fact, the necessity for federal child labor regulation and combating one by one the arguments raised against the amendment in Massachusetts and elsewhere. Bursts of applause interrupted him at times. There was a large audience.

Introduced by H. La Rue Brown and preceded by Mrs. Fred P. Bagley, who recorded the plea of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the Massachusetts Council of Women that the Legislature ratify the amendment regardless of the recent referendum, Mr. Walsh said that he had decided to come here, notwithstanding the action of the electorate, because Massachusetts has been a pioneer not only in the effort to obtain national legislation on the subject of child labor but in the effort for an amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Still Has Hopes

Before plunging into the task of meeting the objections to the amendment Mr. Walsh said that although practically 13 states have defeated it its friends propose to preserve it now and later. Their hopes, he said, are based on the belief that "the campaign of misrepresentation which has been waged, cannot possibly leave a permanent impression of the public mind."

The Senator called attention to the child labor laws that the State of Massachusetts already has on its statute books, which, he said, were even more sweeping than the powers proposed to be vested in Congress.

He said that it had become evident that a well-organized and liberally financed movement had been launched to defeat the ratification of the amendment. The result of the test vote in Massachusetts, he said, had emboldened the opponents of the reform to such an extent that it had been followed by a surprising quantity of press matter in defense of the amendment along the line of arguments voiced in Massachusetts.

Charges Misrepresentation

"Not a little of it consists," he said, "of such palpable misrepresentation, that a cautious campaigner might reasonably expect that before any intelligent audience it would defeat its purpose. The sordid motives back of much of the effort to accomplish the defeat of the amendment cannot be concealed."

Mr. Walsh then reviewed the principal objection raised against the measure—that the whole movement was a "Communist plot," and that its proponents were closely allied with the Russian Soviet.

"It could not have escaped the notice of the most casual reader," he continued, "that latterly every piece of legislation, every proposed change of policy, evoking the antagonism of 'big business' is denounced as Socialistic, Communistic, Bolshevistic, inspired if not directed from Moscow. The farm-relief legislation that occupied so much of the thought of Congress in recent sessions, the provision for the publication of the list of income-tax payers and the amounts paid by them, the income tax itself, the farm-loan law, the proposal that the Government operate its $150,000,000 plant at Muscle Shoals, as provided in the Norris bill and conditionally in the Underwood bill, indorsed by the President of the United States, these all, like the child labor amendment, are not the product of American statesmanship or American economic thought, but have their origin, a credulous public is told, with a coterie of conspirators who rule Russia.

Answers Russian Argument

This objection to the child labor amendment Mr. Walsh answered by pointing out that the present Government in Russia took control in November 1917 and that while the theories of the existing order may have been in the process of incubation during the old order, no pretense is made that before that its devotees were in any position to carry their propaganda into foreign countries. They were too busy at home protecting themselves.

Some Interesting Figures

Mr. Walsh discussed the lack of uniformity of child labor laws on the statute books of the various states. He said that even in many states which have adequate laws they are so ineffectually administered that they might as well have no law at all. He quoted from census figures from 1910 to 1915 to show that 119,000 boys and girls were working in manufacturing plants from nine to 11 hours a day. He said that the people of the United States can no longer tolerate this situation.

The whole world is coming to take this view, said the Senator. A state which has high standards of child labor legislation, according to the speaker, was at a disadvantage in competing with states in industry which have a low standard, and that nations as well as states were now realizing that this was a significant factor in commercial intercourse.

"The only legitimate subject for

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Canada's Action Said to Differ From Irish

By Special Cable

Geneva, Feb. 6

SOME misunderstanding has arisen in certain quarters regarding Canada's registration with the League of Nations of the treaty signed at Washington on March 2, 1923, with the governments of the United States and Great Britain in regard to Pacific fisheries. This registration has been regarded as an act of independence on Canada's part and likened to the registration of the Anglo-Irish Treaty, to which the British Government took exception.

All this is entirely beside the mark. The fact is that Canada drew up the treaty with the United States and it was subsequently adhered to by Great Britain. It is therefore quite natural that it be registered by Canada, as it is clearly an international agreement, whereas the British objection to the registration of the Irish treaty was that it was not an international treaty in the ordinarily accepted sense.

EFFORT TO SAVE BOARD PLANNED

Commission on Necessaries to Be Defended by Several Organizations

It was made known today that a concerted effort to save the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life from going out of existence is to be made by the Dorchester Board of Trade, the United Improvement Association and other organizations. This was stated by Raymond P. Delano, chairman of the legislative committee of the two organizations named, who made the leading argument for its continuance yesterday before the legislative committee on state administration.

Chairman Delano said that the commission had proved its worth many times since its establishment by the Legislature in 1918 and he intimated that what opposition had developed since that time to the continuation of the commission had been engineered by individuals who had selfish reasons to demand its abolishment.

He reminded the committee that the Special Joint Legislative Coal Committee had, last year, recommended in its report to the Legislature on the condition of the coal market and the supply, transportation and cost and quality of the coal supplied to Massachusetts and the other New England states, that the necessities commission be continued until May 1, 1927.

Bernard Ginsburg, a representative in the legislature from Boston, was another speaker at the hearing for the commission and he urged a favorable report on his bill to make the special commission a permanent body in State administration.

F. W. Merrick of the United Improvement Association, was another advocate of the commission and said that its record is best shown by the work it has done.

"The rent and housing condition is still acute," said Mr. Delano today. "In Washington the President of the United States, the man who signed the bill to create this very commission here in Massachusetts, is forced to take a hand to try to curb the Washington landlords. Eighty per cent of the people of Massachusetts are renters and without this commission as a curb no one knows what limits certain landlords might go to to make monied gains for themselves at the expense of the people.

"The only change that it would propose after the Legislature has decided to continue the necessities commission would be to pass laws, giving the commission more power than that of mere publicity, although that has proved to be a very effective weapon, wielded as Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the necessities board, has done."

Chairman Delano said that the milk wholesalers, retailers or distributors, as he said they really were, are making plans for changing the prices of milk to the people of Greater Boston and to other cities in the State, and the commission will be the only effective means the people have to resist such a campaign.

"Let this commission cease to be," said Mr. Delano, "and the distributors can raise the price of the 750,000 quarts of milk sold daily in Greater Boston by 1 cent of price and add $7500 a day to their incomes or $2,512,000 a year. The $40,000 or $48,000 the commission costs the people is a mighty good investment when such things are considered. I am going to do all I can and so are our organizations to continue the commission."

MINISTERS ACCEPT TAX ON PARSONAGE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 4—Protestant ministers of Chicago appear generally to support the recent decision of the Illinois Supreme Court holding that parsonages must be taxed. The only concern met with in the course of inquiry was that the law be impartially administered so that assessment be made of such property belonging to all denominations.

Taxation in relation to church property has received attention from the State Supreme Court in three separate cases in a little more than 12 months past. In the present case the question, as stated by the court, was "whether property owned by a church and used by its pastor as a residence and not for profit is taxable."

UNITED STATES RETIRES FROM OPIUM PARLEY

Stephen G. Porter Officially Informs Conference of Decision to Withdraw

ACTED ACCORDING TO INSTRUCTIONS

America to Continue to Work on the Basis of Hague Convention

GENEVA, Feb. 6 (AP)—The American delegation has withdrawn from the International Opium Conference. Stephen G. Porter and his associates plan to leave Geneva tonight and to sail for home next Thursday on the steamship President Harding. Mr. Porter this morning officially informed the conference that, despite the more than two months of discussion and the repeated adjournments, it was clear that the purpose for which the conference had been called could not be accomplished.

The American delegation, Mr. Porter continued, was sensible of the consideration of its colleagues in the conference and wished to express to the president of the conference, to the officers and secretariat, its appreciation of the courtesy shown to the delegation.

Contents of Memorandum

The memorandum accompanying the letter read:

The League of Nations on Oct. 18, 1923, extended an invitation to the powers signatory to The Hague convention, including the United States, to participate in an international conference called for the purpose of giving effect to the following principles, subject to reservations made by certain nations regarding the smoking of opium:

If the purpose of The Hague opium convention is to be achieved according to its spirit and true intent, it must be recognized that the use of opium products for other than medical and scientific purposes is abuse and not legitimate.

In order to prevent abuse of these products it is necessary to exercise control of the production of raw opium in such a manner that there shall be no surplus available for non-medical and non-scientific purposes.

The joint resolution adopted by the Congress of the United States on May 15, 1924, authorizing our participation in the present conference quoted the principles referred to in the preamble and expressly stipulated "that the representatives of the United States shall sign no agreement which does not fulfill the conditions necessary for suppressing the narcotic drug traffic as set forth in the preamble."

No Likelihood of Restriction

Despite more than two months of discussion and repeated adjournments, it now clearly appears that the purpose for which the conference was called cannot be accomplished. The reports of the various committees plainly indicate that there is no likelihood under present conditions that the production of raw opium and coca leaves will be restricted to the medicinal and scientific needs of the world. In fact the nature of the reservations show that no appreciable reduction in raw opium is to be expected.

It was hoped that, if the nations in whose territory the use of smoking opium is temporarily permitted would, in pursuance of the obligation undertaken under chapter 11 of The Hague convention, adopt measures restricting the importation of raw opium for the manufacture of smoking opium, or would agree to suppress the traffic within a definite period, such action would materially reduce the market for raw opium, and an extensive limitation of production would inevitably follow.

Unfortunately, however, these nations, with the exception of Japan, are not prepared to reduce the consumption of smoking opium unless the producing nations agree to reduce production and prevent smuggling from their territories, and then only in the event of adequate guarantees being given that the obligations undertaken by the producing nations would be effectively and promptly fulfilled. No restriction of the production of raw opium under such conditions can be expected.

Improvement Noticeable

In the matter of the manufacture of drugs and control of transportation, an improvement over The Hague convention is noticeable. There is, however, no likelihood of obtaining complete control of all opium and coca leaf derivatives irrespective of the measure of control provided for manufactured drugs.

It is believed, by reason of the very small bulk, the ease of transportation with minimum risk of detection and the large financial gains obtainable from their illicit handling, such drugs and their derivatives can only be effectively controlled if production of raw opium and coca leaves from which they are obtained is strictly limited to medical and scientific purposes. This the conference is unable to accomplish.

In the circumstances, the delegation of the United States, in pursuance of the instructions received from its Government has no alternative under the terms of the joint resolution authorizing its participation in the conference other than to withdraw, as it could not sign the agreement which it is proposed to conclude.

We desire to make it clear that our withdrawal from the present conference does not mean that the United States will cease its efforts through international co-operation for the suppression of the illicit traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs. The United States recognizes that the world-wide traffic in habit-forming drugs can be suppressed only by international co-operation, but it believes that for the present, at least, greater strides in the control of the traffic may be hoped for if it should continue to work toward this end upon the basis of the Hague convention of 1912.

"Deep Regret" Expressed

The American withdrawal was announced in a letter from Mr. Porter to Herluf Zahle, president of the conference, saying: "In pursuance of the authorization of the President of the United States, the

World News in Brief

Buenos Aires—The most powerful lighthouse in South America, located on the island of El Rincon, off Bahia Blanca, Argentina, has been placed in operation. Its beams are visible for 36 miles. Two more lighthouses further south on the Patagonian coast will be in operation within a month, making navigation much easier for ships bound for South Atlantic regions.

San Francisco (AP)—California's first attempt at a regular commercial aviation service is to be started shortly with the establishment of a passenger and freight route between San Francisco, Sacramento and Chico, 206 miles to the north. A fleet of five planes will begin the service. The train time will be cut by several hours.

Jerusalem (AP)—There has been opened in Jerusalem a new street that is deemed worthy the designation of avenue. It is one mile long and 86 feet wide, and connects the upper part of Jaffa road with the railway station. It is lined on both sides with fine young shade trees, and is entirely reserved for residential purposes.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Senate of the Indiana Legislature has refused to ratify the proposed child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution by a vote of 32 to 16. The amendment has not been submitted to the House.

Philadelphia—Fifty faculty members of the University of Pennsylvania, men who have distinguished themselves in the field of research and natural science, psychologists, authors and professors in a widely varied field of subjects have volunteered to work as field organizers in various sections of the country in the campaign to launch the recently announced 10-year program for $37,500,000 for the development of the university.

New York—A gift of $150,000 from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for the building fund of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, has been announced by Bishop William T. Manning.

Oslo, Norway (AP)—A Norwegian company intends to initiate a regular air service between Oslo and Malmo, Sweden, April 15. It has ordered a number of Caproni planes.

American delegation, to its deep regret, finds itself unable longer to participate in the deliberations of the opium conference."

Mr. Porter added that the reasons for this action were more fully set forth in an attached memorandum.

The principal point of contention in the Geneva parleys was the problem of opium smoking in the Far East. Two conferences were held, the first a preliminary one confined to nations with Far Eastern possessions and charged with consideration of the opium problem, and the second comprising delegates of all the nations, including the United States, with the object of carrying forward the work started by The Hague convention in suppressing the illegal use of narcotic drugs.

The first conference closed without achieving any definite result, and Mr. Porter and his fellow delegates have spent much of the last two months in efforts to gain consideration of the opium-smoking evil by the second conference. The Americans desired to begin suppressing opium smoking immediately, bringing about its abolition within a stated number of years, which they at first set at 10 and later extended, in an effort to bring an agreement, to 15.

Plan Declared Impracticable

They were opposed in their stand principally by the British delegates under Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, who maintained that the American plan was impracticable because of the heavy overproduction of opium in China and other countries and the accompanying smuggling of the drug for illicit use. He held that the world must first strike at the root of the evil by stopping this overproduction and smuggling before attempting to abolish the smoking habit.

During all the discussions, work went forward in the preparation of a new anti-narcotic convention, which Lord Cecil declared constituted a considerable improvement over the Hague convention. Geneva dispatches have indicated that, whether or not the United States adhered to this new pact, the other powers were expected to complete their work and attach their signatures to it.

Viscount Cecil Emphasizes Part Played by Americans

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Feb. 6—Viscount Cecil received representatives of the American press last night and discussed various aspects of the Opium Conference. Though the conversation turned principally on a number of points which have been matters of controversy, his object was evidently to draw attention to the importance of the convention for the control of drugs, which it is anticipated will be presented to the full conference tomorrow. He dwelt on the more important provisions, especially the functions of the central control board and emphasized the part played by the American delegation in bringing the convention into being. He deplored the tendency in some quarters to speak of "the failure of the American delegation" at Geneva.

Unfortunately as was always the case, certain controversial matters had occupied a disproportionate amount of attention, but in obtaining very stringent measures to control the drug traffic, which was the real purpose of the conference, and which mainly affected America, they have been highly successful and the world was indebted to them for the stand they had taken.

President Coolidge Approves Withdrawal by America

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Withdrawal of the American delegation from the Geneva Opium Conference was authorized by President Coolidge. The President advised Stephen G. Porter of the American delegation that he might at his discretion withdraw from the conference since it appeared that no agreement could be reached which would be satisfactory to the American delegates. In his message to Mr. Porter, Mr. Coolidge said he regretted that the conference had reached no satisfactory agreement.

An announcement made today said that the delegation had reported that the conference "cannot be expected to reach an agreement which would be satisfactory to this Government as carrying out the purposes of the Hague opium convention of 1912, or acceptable to it as according with the purposes set forth in the joint resolution of Congress of May 15 last, which authorized the participation of this Government in the present conference."

CHURCH CASE RULING BY ARGENTINE COURT

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 6—The Argentine Supreme Court has received an opinion from Attorney-General Laretta, stating that the credentials submitted by Mgr. Boneo, Bishop of Santa Fe, as apostolic administrator of the archdiocese of Buenos Aires, did not contain evidence that they proceeded from the Pope, as required by the Argentine Constitution.

The Attorney-General declares that the only authority for the appointment came from the papal nuncio, Mgr. Beda Cardinale, and, while the credentials set forth that the nuncio had named Mgr. Boneo in accordance with cable instructions from the Vatican, these instructions were not included in the credentials, which he held to be unacceptable on the nuncio's unsupported authority.

3219 SACKS OF MAIL COMING ON CARONIA

Bringing 3219 sacks of mail, one of the largest transatlantic mail cargoes ever landed at Boston, the steamship Caronia will dock at East Boston Sunday morning at 9 a. m., according to a wireless message received by the Cunard Company today.

A fleet of post-office trucks will be waiting to rush the mail to the central office and railroad stations for reshipping to other parts of the country. The Caronia will land 386 passengers in Boston before proceeding to New York.

HOUSE PASSES WARD BILL

By a vote of 146 to 60 the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday passed to be engrossed the bill providing for holding the Boston city election this year and for the assessing of taxes according to the new ward lines. The vote was on strict party lines, the Democrats opposing the measure at every stage as being a gerrymander.

LABOR DEMAND EASES IN STATE

Fewer Calls for Workers Listed in January by Employment Office

Demand for labor at the Massachusetts Public Employment Office, 23 Pearl Street, showed a slight decrease for January, as compared with December, and with January of last year, according to monthy report issued today by G. Harry Dunderdale, superintendent. The report says:

During the month, employers called for 932 persons, which was 249, or 21 per cent less than in December, also a decrease of 81, or 8 per cent from January, 1924. The number of positions filled during the month was 802, a decrease of 274, or 25 per cent less than in December and a decrease of 116 or 13 per cent from January a year ago. The attendance of applicants for employment was 24,126, an increase of 1246, or 5 per cent compared with December and an increase of 895, or 4 per cent as compared with January, 1924.

The number of service men looking for positions was 1792 (1217 soldiers, 575 sailors). Of this number, 181 (120 soldiers, 61 sailors) were referred to firms and 148 (102 soldiers, 46 sailors) secured positions.

In the men's skilled department there were more calls for tool makers, millwrights and die makers than for some time past. The steam trades showed less activity than usual, with only a few calls for second-class engineers and for some firemen. The building trades had an occasional call for painters and plumbers, principally on short jobs. The other trades in this line were very quiet. The shipyards called for pipe coverers, riveting gangs, and pipe fitters. The general trades were exceptionally quiet.

Business in the men's unskilled department was quiet also. The hotel and restaurant trade was very dull, with only a few calls. The demand for boys continued slow, with a heavy attendance of applicants for employment. The women's departments remained quiet in all branches, with no particular demand from any one line of work.

The number of people called for by employers was 933 as compared with 1013 in 1924; 1445 in 1923; 928 in 1922; 1080 in 1921 and 2436 in 1920. The number of positions reported filled was 784 as compared with 920 in 1924; 1136 in 1923; 784 in 1922; 812 in 1921 and 1320 in 1920.

POWERS AND DIXON REACH SEMIFINALS

In a match replete with thrills R. A. Powers, Boston Athletic Association, defeated G. D. Debevoise of Harvard University, and thereby earned the right to meet his clubmate, M. P. Baker, formerly a Harvard University player, in the semifinal round of the individual championship tournament of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association, being held on the courts of the Boston A. A.

At the outset it looked like a runaway contest for the Harvard player as he won the first game, 15—7, and promptly carried off the second by a similar score. From that stage on, however, the contest took on a decidedly different aspect as Powers found his stroke. The third game was featured by clever gets and brilliant rallies, the B. A. A. player winning, 18—15. The fourth game went to Powers, 15—10, tieing the games at 2-all. Powers then proceeded to make it three in a row by winning the odd game, 18—17, and the match.

Harvard University, however, was not to be denied getting one man in the semifinal round. W. P. Dixon, playing-through champion, won with comparative ease in his match with Lawrence Foster, Tennis and Racquet Club, 3 to 1. Dixon was the fourth seeded player to come through to the round before the semifinals. In the semifinal round, he will meet C. C. Peabody, Tennis and Racquet Club. The summary:

MASSACHUSETTS SQUASH RACQUETS ASSOCIATION INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

Third Round

R. A. Powers, Boston Athletic Association, defeated G. D. Debevoise, Harvard University, 7—15, 7—15, 18—15, [illegible]

W. P. Dixon, Harvard University, defeated Lawrence Foster, Tennis and Racquet Club of Boston, 15—11, 15—11, 9—15, [illegible]

FORT PITT TO PLAY AT ARENA TONIGHT

The Fort Pitt team of Pittsburgh, a last-minute club formed to make the eastern division of the United States Amateur Hockey Association presentable has turned out to be more formidable than expected and perhaps more than was exactly desired by Boston since it may win out. It will invade the Boston Arena today for a two-game series tonight and tomorrow night, facing the Maples first and the Boston A. A. second. This series is likely to have considerable bearing on the standing as a defeat for the visitors in both games would force them to relinquish the lead.

A college doubleheader was held last night in which Harvard University defeated Hamilton College 6 to 2 and Boston University beated University of New Hampshire 5 to 1. Both of the Boston sextets scored four of their goals in the first period, after which the visiting teams held the locals fairly even.

Harvard outclassed Hamilton by a great margin in the opening period with W. M. Austin '25 and Clark Hodder '25 each scoring two goals. Hamilton presented a better defense and offense in the next two periods and scored once in each. Harvard used several substitutes throughout the game.

Boston University showed better play in all departments than the New Hampshire boys and might have had an even larger score had the men displayed a little accuracy in their shooting in the two final periods.

GREATER PRODUCTION OF PEAS ADVOCATED

Maine Committee to Encourage Planting by Farmers

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 6 (Special)—George F. West, president of the State Chamber of Commerce, has appointed a special committee to encourage the planting of peas for the Maine canneries, and to endeavor to induce the growing of seed peas in this State.

Three canning factories in Maine have within the last two years added the canning of green peas to their list of products. About 700 acres were planted to this crop last year. All the seed, which is supplied by the canners to the farmers who pledge production for the factories, comes from Idaho or Wisconsin, and it costs $10 per bushel. Four bushels of seed are required per acre.

It is believed that the seed could just as well be raised in Maine, and a considerable amount thus saved to the State each year. Special care is required in the production, harvesting, and drying of seed peas.

The committee to whom the state chamber has assigned the duty of making a study of this problem, in the effort to encourage Maine farmers to raise peas, comprises Dr. W. E. Elwell, formerly president of the Maine Canners' Association; William G. Hunton, industrial agent of the Maine Central Railroad; John L. Baxter, president of the Maine Canners' Association; A. K. Gardner of Orono, crops specialist of the college of agriculture, University of Maine.

MAINE CARNIVAL HAS MANY EVENTS

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 6—Outdoor events, in which a large number of preparatory and high schools of the State participated, were the feature of the second day of the Maine State Carnival which opened last night at the City Hall with a ball. Miss Yvonne Faucher was chosen queen of the carnival.

The events today included a 100-yard snowshoe dash, 100-yard ski dash, 400-yard ski and snowshoe relay race, one and two mile cross country snowshoe races and ski jumping. There will be a snowmobile race late this afternoon after which the competitors in the various events will be received at the Executive Mansion by Gov. Ralph O. Brewster. The carnival will be continued on Saturday with further outdoor events.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Southern New England: Fair and colder tonight; Saturday fair and warmer; moderate southerly winds.

Northern New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday; slowly rising temperature; moderate southerly winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	36	Memphis	52
Atlantic City	34	Montreal	28
Boston	38	Nantucket	31
Buffalo	30	New Orleans	50
Calgary	24	New York	38
Charleston	46	Phil'adelphia	42
Chicago	42	Pittsburgh	32
Denver	38	Portland, Me.	30
Des Moines	30	Portland, Ore.	44
Eastport	22	San Francisco	52
Galveston	60	St. Louis	48
Hatteras	44	St. Paul	34
Helena	38	Seattle	42
Jacksonville	52	Tampa	54
Kansas City	38	Washington	36
Los Angeles	54		

High Tides at Boston

Friday 10:09 p. m., Saturday 10:23 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:24 p. m.

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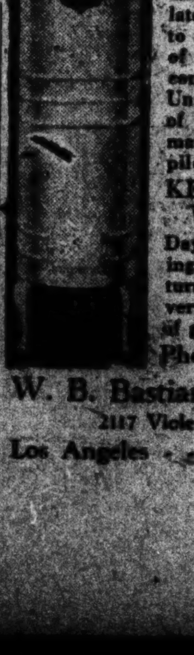
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GEN. MITCHELL SETS FORTH HIS AVIATION VIEWS

(Continued from Page 1)

compromise our national defense should an emergency arise."

General Mitchell said since the war $433,000,000 "has been put into aviation," but that he did not believe "the appropriations are economically administered on account of the duplication of land bases between army and navy." He declared that Maj.-Gen. Mason M. Patrick, chief of the Army Air Service, had, like himself, indorsed "a united air force," although such a move is opposed by Mr. Weeks as well as Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy.

Quotes 1921 Report

The report of the joint Army and Navy Department Board in 1921, of which Gen. John J. Pershing was senior member, and which bore the approval of Mr. Weeks and Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, General Mitchell quoted as follows:

"'Aircraft carrying high capacity, high explosive bombs of sufficient size, have adequate offensive power to sink or seriously damage any naval vessel at present constructed, provided such projectile can be placed in the water close alongside the vessel.'"

Despite opposition in other quarters, General Mitchell said, the reason the Army Air Service had accomplished as much as it has, is "due very largely to the sympathetic attitude of the Secretary of War toward aviation, and the 'personal' ability of the present chief of the Air Service."

"Vested Interests" Explained

General Mitchell took up in detail those statements of his congressional testimony objected to by Mr. Weeks. Explaining his assertion that "all the organization we have in this country really now is for the protection of vested interests against aviation," he declared the war, navy, post office, and other departments concerned with aviation "resist any changes which in any way curtail or modify their authority, either over aviation, its development to a position of equality with these departments, or its extension or development beyond its being a mere auxiliary to their activities."

Discussing the bombing tests off the Virginia capes in 1921, the general said the "whole performance, in the minds of the air officers participating, appeared to be a deliberate attempt to handicap us in the accomplishment of our mission." In the 1923 test, he said, the army aviators were ordered to bomb from an excessive altitude.

PRINTING COURSE TEACHERS MEET

Would Increase Trade's Interest in School Instruction

Plans to strengthen the instruction in printing in the public schools of the State and to bring about a closer co-operation between the school and the industry were discussed at a conference of instructors in printing and directors of vocational schools at the State House today, called by the vocational division of the Massachusetts Department of Education.

Norcross Stratton, co-ordinating agent for teacher training and supervision, who presided, spoke briefly on the importance of the interest of the industry in the school and its work, in order to keep instruction in line with the changing demands of the trade and to insure places for boys in the industry on completion of the course.

The conference provided a rearrangement of courses so that boys would complete their work at different times, instead of all at one time, as now, and thus more readily find employment.

ALBANY JOURNAL SOLD TO THE NEWS

Former Whig Party Organ First Issued in 1830

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 6—The Albany Evening Journal today was purchased by the Press Company, publishers of the Knickerbocker Press and the Albany Evening News. The Journal will be merged with the News. The combined papers will carry the title of Albany Evening News and Albany Journal.

The Journal was established in 1830 by Thurlow Weed, one of the foremost Whigs, a sponsor of the Republican Party, and close adviser of Abraham Lincoln. Since its founding the Journal had been a political organ, first influencing the policies of the Whigs in New York State and later being powerful in the Republican Party.

The merger will give the Albany Evening News a membership in the Associated Press, of which the Knickerbocker Press already is a member. Frank W. Clark of the Press Company will continue as editor and Walter P. Plummer as managing editor. William Barnes, who since 1889 published and edited the Journal, will retire from newspaper publishing in Albany.

SOUTH DAKOTA JUDGE LAUDS SUNDAY SCHOOL

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 3 (Special Correspondence)—Boys and girls who attend Sunday schools never appear in the juvenile court in Sioux Falls, says Judge Lewis Larson, head of the local juvenile court.

Judge Larson, from his experience and work among the boys and girls of the city and county, said the Sunday school was the greatest preventive of juvenile delinquency in the world.

In the cases of boy and girl delinquents brought into his court, Judge Larson exacts this pledge from them: "I promise to attend at least one church or Sunday school service every Sunday."

Judge Larson thinks the problem of juvenile delinquency eventually will be solved by the church in the application of Christianity to the daily life.

ITALIAN NEWS HAS OWN PLANT

The Italian News, Boston weekly newspaper founded four years ago, will be printed tomorrow at its own printing plant for the first time. Steady growth in circulation in New England has made this step possible. P. A. Santosuosso is editor of the paper. Joseph A. Di Pesa and Joseph L. Porcella assisted in its founding.

UNSOLD FLOUR TOTAL RISES

Unsold stocks of flour in Boston as of Feb. 1, amounted to 32,212 barrels, according to figures prepared by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. This compares with 30,116 barrels on Jan. 1 and 30,863 a year ago. Receipts of flour at Boston during January amounted to 120,735 barrels, compared with 124,100 in December and 123,225 in November.

WOMAN OFFICIALS GAIN IN NO. DAKOTA

Obtain Nonschool Positions in 10 Counties

FARGO, N. D., Jan. 31 (Special Correspondence)—North Dakota women are going into politics at an increasing rate, a survey and a comparison of all county elections of the State reveal. Since North Dakota was admitted to the Union in 1889, women have been eligible to the offices of county superintendent of schools and state superintendent of public instruction.

With attainment of full suffrage, women have been seeking and attaining public offices in increasing numbers, women justices of peace, mayors, council members, county officials, and even legislators, now having lost their novelty.

Thirteen women are elected to county "nonschool" offices at the fall election to take office this year for two-year terms, as compared with 11 such incumbents during the preceding two-year period. These offices are thus apportioned: county auditors, 1; county treasurers, 5; registers of deeds, 5; and clerks of court, 2. The 13 women elected to county nonschool positions last fall are distributed in 10 counties, as compared with eight counties in which 11 women held nonschool posts during the preceding two years. Thirty-three of the State's 53 county superintendents of schools are women.

The number of women legislators remains at two, being Mrs. Minnie D. Craig, Nonpartisan Leaguer of Esmond, N. D., and Miss Laura B. Sanderson of LaMoure, independent.

The state superintendent of public instruction is a woman, Miss Minnie J. Nielson of Valley City, Barnes County, who is now beginning her fourth consecutive term.

NEW FUEL PROCESS TO UTILIZE SCRAPS

With the development of a new "super-fuel" process, patent rights having been granted to a New York firm on a system by which powdered coal, mixed with crude oil, can be made into a less expensive but practicable fuel, the southeastern Massachusetts coal fields are expected to be utilized in this new enterprise.

E. C. Hultman, chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life, has been investigating the possibilities of this process, it was announced today, and has just received a 200-pound sample of the new type of coal, which is made largely from substance which was formerly scrapped.

MANITOBANS SEEK PARK FOR BUFFALO

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 30 (Special Correspondence)—A movement is on foot in Manitoba to establish a buffalo park in the province, along the lines of that at Wainwright, Alta. The proposition originated with the Rockwood Old Timers' Association, who are circulating a petition for presentation to the Dominion Commissioner of National Parks. A large tract of land near the town of Gladstone is suggested as the proposed site of the park. It is desired that 50 or 60 buffalo be removed from Wainwright to Manitoba, to form the nucleus of a herd here. Establishment of similar reserves throughout the west, it is contended, would eliminate the necessity of doing away with the animals when the Wainwright park becomes congested, as was the case last year.

CHILD LABOR CLAUSE UPHELD BY T. J. WALSH

(Continued from Page 1)

discussion is whether child labor control should be vested with the federal Government. All others are entirely irrelevant," he added.

"The child labor amendment prohibits nothing, but simply gives Congress the power to regulate the labor of persons under 18," he explained. "Until Congress acts nothing is prohibited. When Congress does act it may regulate or prohibit the labor only of children under 10 years or 12, or 14 or 15, or any age under 18. It may prohibit the employment of persons under 18 in mines, on railroads, or under 10, 12 or 14 in cotton mills, or other manufacturing establishments. The amendment simply fixes the limit beyond which Congress cannot go."

COUNSEL IN EDISON LIGHT CASE CONFER

Joseph P. Lyon, first assistant corporation counsel for the city of Boston; F. M. Ives, legal counsel for the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, and Henry F. Hurlburt, attorney for protestants against the present rates for lighting charged by the Edison Company, were in conference today at the State House with the members of the Commission on Public Utilities concerning the request of Mr. Hurlburt that his case be separated from that of the city in the decision to be made by the Utilities Board after the Edison Company has put in its case in the long continued debate as to what rates the people and the city should pay for light.

Attorney Lyons for the city said that he was willing the cases should be decided together as he insisted they are identical in plan for lower rates. The board reserved its decision and the conference was brief and informal.

COURT PROTECTION OF THE CHILD SOUGHT

Close study of the needs of the child in every court case involving them was recommended for attention as a serious social necessity by Charles W. Hoffman, judge of the domestic relations court in Cincinnati, O., in addressing an audience at Steinert Hall yesterday afternoon. He spoke under the auspices of the Family Welfare Society as a part of its "Balance-the-Budget" campaign.

Cincinnati has ceased to send children to any institution of a penal or semi-penal character, he said, and the public schools were shortly to take over the function of training delinquent children.

In practically all divorce jurisdictions the hearings are perfunctory, decrees are granted and the family permitted to dissolve without adequate provision for the children. To meet this problem and others of similar kind earnest effort should be directed, Judge Hoffman said.

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FASHION HEADQUARTERS

EVENTS TONIGHT

Lieut. Leigh Wade, commander of the plane Boston in world flight, gives illustrated lecture in Harvard Union, 7:30, and is guest of Crosscup-Pishon Post, American Legion, at Brae Burn Country Club, 10.

Lowell Institute: Free public lecture, "Robert E. Lee's Place in History," concluding the series by Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice of the British Army, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Free public organ recital by Henry E. Wry, Old South Church, Copley Square, 8.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Free public talk on "The Bible in Music" by Richard G. Appel, 7.

Boston University College of Business Administration: Free public lecture by George B. Johnson, president of the [illegible] H. White Company, "opening [illegible] prominent Boston merchants [illegible] chandising policies [illegible] Boylston [illegible]

Brookline Bird Club: [illegible] with the Birds of [illegible] R. Talbot, Brookline [illegible]

Emerson College [illegible] class presents [illegible] Man and His [illegible]

Roxbury Latin School annual play, "Eliza Comes to Stay," Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, Brookline.

Dorchester School [illegible] Public musical program, Dorchester High School.

Battery A Association: Annual dinner, American House.

Boston University College of Liberal Arts: Annual Gamma Delta assembly, Hotel Somerset.

Hockey: Pitt vs. Maples, Boston Arena, 8:15.

New England Conservatory of Music: Presentation of musical comedy, "The Pirate's Daughter," Jordan Hall, 8:15.

The Film Club: Wellington Wells, president of the Massachusetts State Senate, speaks on "The Construction of a Law," Chauncy Hall, Boylston Street, 8:15.

Debate on Japanese Exclusion Act between Everett and Melrose high schools, Everett Senior High School, 8.

Theaters

Hollis—"Meet the Wife," 8:15.
Copley—"Three Live Ghosts," 8:15.
St. James—"In the Next Room," 8:15.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Park—Frank Craven, in "New Brooms," 8:15.
Tremont—"Be Yourself," 8:15.

Music

Boston Opera House—"The Barber of Seville," 8.

Radio

WNAC, Shepard Stores, Boston, Mass. (280.2 Meters)

6 p. m.—Children's half-hour of stories and music. 6:30—WNAC dinner dance radiocast from the Checker Inn. 7:35—Talk on Dogs. 8—Orchestra.

WBZ, Westinghouse Electric Company, Springfield, Mass. (337 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert by the Westinghouse Philharmonic Trio from Hotel Kimball studio, Springfield. 7:05—Bedtime story for the kiddies. 7:15—Letter from the New England Homestead, "Preparation of Federal Income Tax Returns," by Thomas McCarry. 7:30—Educational course in Foundations of Music by Prof. Roy Dickinson Welch of Smith College, course under the auspices of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Education, from Hotel Kimball studio, Springfield. 8—Second "Old Timer's Evening," presenting old and familiar selections by favorite artists, from Hotel Brunswick, Boston. 11—Hotel Brunswick orchestra. 11:30—Popular song cycle by the Don Ramsay Four, from Hotel Brunswick, Boston. 11:45—Orchestra.

WEEI, Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Boston, Mass. (303 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Boston Edison Big Brother Club. 7:30—Whiting program. 8—Neapolitan program. 8:30—Gilchrist Quartet. 9—The Green Dragon Orchestra.

Tomorrow

WNAC, Shepard Stores, Boston, Mass. (280.2 Meters)

10:30 a. m.—Bible readings. 10:40—WNAC American Women's Club talks. 1 p. m.—Shepard Colonial Orchestra. 3—Shepard Colonial Dance Orchestra. 4:35—Popular songs.

WBZ, Westinghouse Electric Company, Springfield, Mass. (337 Meters)

4 p. m.—Leo Reisman's Hotel Lenox ensemble.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

[illegible] William Mitchell, [illegible] the United States Army Air [illegible] inspects the Boston Airport [illegible] and speaks at luncheon of Foreign Policy Association, Copley-Plaza [illegible]

Charles Dickens anniversary, exhibitions of rare copies of his books, Widener Library, Harvard University, and Boston Public Library.

Classical Association of New England: Annual meeting, Harvard Hall, Harvard University, 10.

Twentieth Century Club: Prof. George P. Baker of Yale, formerly director of "47 Workshop" at Harvard, speaks on "The Producer and the Play," 1.

Boston Society of Natural History: Lecture for children, "Star Gazing in the February Skies," 9:45.

Eastern Massachusetts Society of Beekeepers: Charles W. Johnson, curator of Boston Society of Natural History, speaks on "Bees and Flies," Room 15, State House, 2.

University of Michigan Alumnae Association: Luncheon, Women's City Club, 12; annual business meeting, home of Mrs. Charles B. Marble, 42 Mt. Vernon Street, 1:15.

Brookline Bird Club: Afternoon group walks, Tower Hill to Wayland, and Princeton Road to Arboretum.

Field and Forest Club: Five-mile cross-country walk from Newton Upper Falls to Spring Street.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Afternoon group outing at Needham Junction.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Pelléas et Mélisande," 2.

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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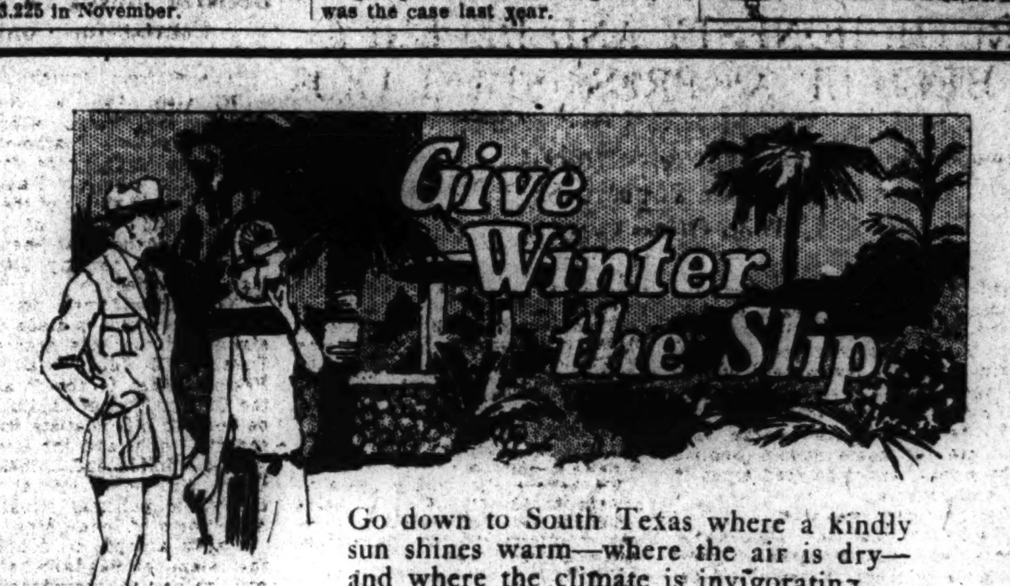

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Read Down	Daily Schedules	Read Up
6:45 pm Lv.	St. Louis	Ar. 11:30 am
[illegible] pm Ar.	Houston	Lv. 12:45 pm
7:45 pm Ar.	Galveston	Lv. 10:30 am
8:30 pm Ar.	San Antonio	Lv. 9:00 am

T. & P.—I.-G.N.
REDUCED FARES FOR WINTER VACATIONS

ESTONIA UNITES AS ONE PEOPLE

All Elements of Nation on Equal Footing in Corps of Self-Defense

TALLIN, Estonia, Jan. 16 (Special Correspondence)—The Bolshevist menace which continues to loom on Estonia's political horizon seems to be a cloud which has its silver lining. It has not only put an end to political strife, making possible the formation of a Cabinet which represents all political parties and leaves no place for any opposition in Parliament, but it promises to bring forth also a unity of races and to do away with the racial antagonism which until now has constituted a most serious handicap to all constructive work.

When the first Bolsheviki invaded Estonia in 1918 the country was liberated by German troops. This timely intervention of a nation with which Estonia, as part of Russia, was then at war kindled the dormant pro-German sympathies of the Balts into a flame which led to a policy and system of administration which ignored absolutely the claims of the majority of the population and tended to sacrifice all on the altar of Germany's greatness. When the Bolsheviki had been repulsed a second time after the withdrawal of the German troops of occupation and the Estonians constituted an independent national Government, a reaction set in and measures were taken with a view to curbing once and forever the economic and political preponderance of the Baltic race in this Republic.

Co-operation Impossible

This scheme was substantiated by means of the agrarian reform which affected almost exclusively the Balts and compelled a considerable number of them to emigrate from Estonia. Since then the bad feeling resulting from this measure had made all co-operation between these two sections of the population practically impossible. In Baltic circles a strong resentment was conspicuous, while the Estonians, prompted by their old rancor, scorned the idea of sharing the power with the former ruling class.

But this class being sincerely antagonistic, by education and mentality, to the tendencies and principles of Bolshevism, a common ground has now been found for cooperation. The old quarrels and mistakes are forgotten and the representatives of the Balts are admitted to take part on terms of equality, even in the most vital institution which is being organized at present, the corps of self-defense. These auxiliary military units are to be patterned after the Finnish voluntary corps which did such excellent service during the war for independence. They are composed of volunteers who do not belong to the reserves of the army and who are known to be reliable and loyal citizens.

Already detachments of this corps are used for patroling the streets during the night, while new recruits are being instructed in the use of machine guns and elementary military training. The popularity of this scheme has been enhanced by the persistent rumors that on the Bolsheviki arrested during the late disorders, lists of the persons have been found who were to be done away with in case of a successful revolution; these lists are reported to comprise 28,000 names, which means practically the entire bourgeois population, or at least the so-called better classes of Estonia.

Massing of Troops Denied

The existence of such an armed organization of self-protection will enable the Government to use its regular army against any attack from the outside. For though the rumors that the Soviets were concentrating troops on the Estonian frontier have been officially denied by Estonian as well as by Bolshevist authorities, the local press has brought the news that between Dec. 1 and Dec. 5, when the revolution in Tallin was scheduled to take place, the Soviets had effected a "trial mobilization" of their troops in the Province of Pskov, which is on the Estonian eastern border.

The armed forces and the entire organization of the defense of the Republic have been put under the orders of General Laidoner, who distinguished himself during the Estonian war of independence, when he organized the army out of nothing and led it to victory. He is distinctly popular with all classes of the population and displays the ruthless energy—the sympathizers of the Bolsheviki do not fail to label it "terrorism"—which the country feels can alone save it in this crucial moment.

GERMAN JUDGE FINED BY LAYMEN'S COURT

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Feb. 6—Opposition circles here are much agitated over the fact that the laymen's court of Berlin has sentenced Judge Kroner to payment of a fine of 3000 gold marks or 50 days in jail for contempt of court because he attacked the judges who announced the verdict in the recent libel suit of President Ebert against the Nationalistic editor in Magdeburg.

Judge Kroner, who is at the head of the society of the so-called Republican judges, attacked the judges of the Magdeburg court because they refused to consider President Ebert's motives for entering a strike committee in January, 1918,—which he claims he did in order to quench the strike. Judge Kroner admitted before the court that his remarks had been insulting, but he defended himself by saying he wished to protect the President. Nevertheless, the judge trebled the fine demanded by the public prosecutor.

AUSTRIA REQUIRES FINANCIAL AID

By Special Cable

VIENNA, Feb. 6—Alfred Grünberger, Minister of Foreign Affairs and leader of the Austrian delegation to the league finance committee meeting at Geneva, when interviewed before leaving said: "I consider that the news spread lately in Anglo-Saxon countries about Austria is exaggerated. It was anticipated that the reconstruction the League initiated might lead to a crisis. Certain intermediary causes have delayed this until the present, although the peak of the difficulty is passed.

"The fact of the stability of the crown, the excellent condition of the large banks, the continued working of industries despite handicaps, offer the best proofs of economic vitality. It is important that foreign countries assist with private credits. I note with satisfaction that the United States has sent several representatives of important banking houses to study the situation."

CONSOLIDATION IS CHURCH PLEA

Regional Council Would Avoid Competition in Small Communities

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—A new era of closer co-operation among Protestant churches was predicted at the Regional Council of Cities, in session here, under the auspices of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Such co-operation would amount to a unification of the various denominations in certain communities, it was generally agreed. This would apply to towns and sections of larger cities where there are too many churches of differing denominations, in proportion to population.

Church Competition

"It will be a fine step forward when the Christian forces are more closely unified," the Rev. Dorr Diefendorf of East Orange, N. J., said. "There is a great opportunity for them to consolidate in giving greater service to humanity. This would not be for the purpose of considering any specific denominational problems, but to find out how unity will help."

A similar sentiment was expressed by the Rev. M. P. Burns, superintendent of the department of city work, who explained that the department represented by him endeavors to discourage all overlapping of churches and competition among them.

"Instead of having five churches in a small town or community that fails to support that many," he said, "it would be better to have one or two."

Stanley High of the board of foreign missions emphasized idealistic trends that are evident among students.

"New things are being talked of on college campuses today," he said. "Some day, when peace pioneering is a thing of history, it will probably be realized that unless these student pacifists had been a few paces ahead of the rest, peace would be much farther off than it now is."

Interracial Good Will

An interracial understanding was advocated in an address by the Rev. W. A. C. Hughes of Philadelphia, Pa., on "Our Colored Work in the Cities of the North." He said:

"Is the making of a better city our common task? If we are to do it effectually, we must not wait until some great emergency drives the best white and Negro people together. We must know each other before this. Perhaps an occasional meeting of the Sunday School boards, the official board or the Epworth League cabinets of the white and Negro churches of the community will serve this purpose."

Organization as the first step in world service was urged by Bishop E. L. Waldorf of Kansas City, Mo., who spoke at a luncheon session. Such mighty enterprises are to be undertaken, he said, that only by co-operation would organization be possible, as no "single individual or single denomination can hope to succeed alone."

FAR EASTERN BLOC OUTLINED BY EDITOR

Declares Russia Winner in Contest for Control

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 6—Russia has emerged the clearest winner in the political "game of mammoth proportion going on in China for the last three years," the Rev. Paul Hutchinson, managing editor of the Christian Century and editor of the China Christian Advocate at Shanghai from 1916-21, told the City Club of Chicago. He added:

"The groundwork for the new Far Eastern bloc is made clear. It is significant that the accord between Russia and Japan was signed in Peking. That is the focal point of the Orient. In that capital there will be but two diplomatists with ambassadorial rank, and the two, working with a complacent Chinese Foreign Office, will be in virtual control of the whole political situation of all Asia, north of Indo-China.

"Japan accepts oil concessions on the Island of Sakhalin, of problematic value, as compensation for a position of secondary influence in Peking. China wins a respite from Japanese pressure by replacing herself in a position of near-vassalage to the power from the north. Meanwhile, the European diplomats scurry about, trying to find some positions of minor vantage in the re-alignment coming so swiftly.

"The United States alone holds coldly aloof, refusing so much as to admit that the state that has climbed so swiftly to power in this vital part of the world even exists."

ZIONIST SCHOOLS TEACH MORE PUPILS

Attendance During 1924 Nears Maximum Figures of 1920

JERUSALEM, Jan. 15 (Special Correspondence)—The enrollment in the Hebrew schools under the management of the Education Department of the Palestine Zionist Executive represents an increase over last year's of 1392. The total number of pupils is 12,799 as compared with the 11,524 of last year. Dr. Joseph Luria, the director of the Education Department, in a report just issued, stated:

Only this year we approximated the maximum number of pupils which we had in 1920, 12,830. From 1921 the number of pupils decreased gradually, owing to the reductions in the budget, supplied by the Palestine Foundation Fund, which forced us to close several schools.

The increase of scholars is apparent in all places and especially in Jaffa. In the latter place the increase numbers 936 pupils. The total number of pupils in Jaffa is now 4068, which is nearly equal to the Jerusalem enrollment, where we have 4143 pupils. The increase in Jerusalem is 183 pupils and in Haifa 149.

To meet the increase of pupils in Jaffa we have opened 12 additional classes. Owing to the additional grant in the budget by the Zionist Executive and to the participation of the Tel Avic municipality with a sum of £4000 and the community of Jaffa with £1200 (these sums cover institutions previously assisted by them) we were enabled to admit new pupils into our schools.

ITALIAN CHAMBER OPENING POSTPONED

By Radio

ROME, Feb. 6—It is announced today, that the Chamber of Deputies, which was to be convoked next week, will not be reopened before the end of the month, as the preparatory work for the business which first comes up for discussion is not yet ready. The Senate is examining the budgets of the different departments, and a debate on the estimates of the public instruction department, now taking place, is very lively, there being severe criticism of the famous reform introduced by the former Minister of Education, Giovanni Gentile.

Many senators who have been rectors or professors of universities have spoken against the reform. In the meanwhile, the new electoral law will shortly come before the Senate, and here again a full and interesting debate is expected. While all the senators seem to agree to the basic fundamentals of the new law, important amendments are sure to be made, and, if approved, the electoral law will go again before the lower house for reapproval as amended.

ST. PAUL VACCINATION ORDER IS PROTESTED

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 6 (Special)—School authorities here have closed the school doors to the unvaccinated following the Health Board's declaration that an epidemic of smallpox exists. The epidemic was declared despite the report that there are but seven mild cases. A mass meeting has been called by remonstrants while a public hearing on the issue is scheduled to be held before the city council Tuesday.

COMMON SENSE AS WAR REMEDY

Mrs. Catt Tells North Carolina Legislators Peace Crusade Will Win

RAELIGH, N. C., Feb. 3 (Special Correspondence) — "The time has come when common sense ought to put war out of the world," declared Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt in an address before the General Assembly of North Carolina. The occasion was a celebration of the triumph of women in finally achieving their political rights in the State. Mrs. Catt told the legislators that the "women freely forgave the long fight, and were now ready to join the men in a new battle for peace, in which victory is certain."

"If we apply common sense to this problem," Mrs. Catt declared, "we will be able to see our way through. There is more agitation for peace in America than in any other country of the world."

Mrs. Catt reviewed the peace movement as it has arisen among the churches of the United States, and showed how they as never before are standing behind the peace movement because they realize that Christian nations were responsible for the World War. She referred to the recent conference of representatives of 5,000,000 American women in Washington. That conference in the interest of peace began with the idea that "War is a relic of barbarism." "All of these movements for peace will lead to a common goal," she declared, "and that goal is the League of Nations."

Mrs. Catt explained that the World Court is an American idea, and that the plan for its development was made by an American. "The plan is bound to go through," she explained, "but the reason the Senate is loath to ratify the World Court idea is because the opponents of the League of Nations know that the supporters of the World Court will not stop there. They are not going home and sit in a chimney corner and say, 'Now we have peace.'"

The League of Women Voters, whose sessions Mrs. Catt is attending here as principal speaker, is backing bills which the General Assembly will consider, providing a reformatory for Negro girls, a state prison farm for women, a law limiting the working day of children under 16 to eight hours in industrial and mercantile pursuits, the Australian ballot system, and a compulsory school term of eight months, fixed by constitutional amendment.

GAS TAX BECOMES LAW IN MICHIGAN

With Weight Tax, Expected Revenue Will Be $21,000,000

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence)—Provision for the continuance of Michigan's good roads program is now a law. Alex J. Groesbeck, Governor, has signed a weight tax measure and a gasoline tax law, expected to return together a revenue of $21,000,000 or more.

Six years ago Michigan bonded for $50,000,000 for a state-wide good roads program. That money was all expended by the middle of 1924 and the present legislation has been passed with a view to continuing the road program which provides for trunk line highways the length and breadth of the lower peninsula and also serving the more sparsely settled upper peninsula.

The new weight tax is 55 cents a hundred weight on passenger cars; for trucks and busses a varying schedule. It is estimated the weight tax will produce from $6,000,000 to $7,000,000 annually.

The gasoline tax, 2 cents a gallon, is expected to produce upward of $15,000,000.

It is provided that $6,000,000 shall be returned to the various counties for the furtherance of their road projects. Another $1,000,000 will go to the counties in payment of rewards already owed to them by the State, for road work already accomplished.

POLAND TO APPEAL TO NATIONS LEAGUE OVER DANZIG ISSUE

WARSAW, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Polish Government has decided to appeal to the League of Nations from the decision handed down by the League's high commissioner in Danzig yesterday, that Poland's attempt to establish an independent postal, telegraphic and telephonic service within the confines of the free city of Danzig was illegal.

(A Danzig dispatch last night said the ruling confined the Polish Government to the right to maintain the one station previously allotted it in the harbor section, and that this must be used strictly for the reception and transmission of mail, telegrams, and telephonic communications destined for points in Poland proper.)

The controversy continues to foment bad feeling here, and the Polish business men have decided not to participate in the forthcoming fair at Danzig.

RIGHT OF PARENTS TO DECIDE VACCINE USE FIRMLY UPHELD

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 5 (Special)—Efforts of the State Board of Health to obtain repeal of the present anti-compulsory vaccination law and substitute a law giving school authorities right to demand vaccination of teachers and pupils before entrance in school, and also public vaccination during epidemics, were quashed in the State Senate on a viva voce vote.

Two public hearings on the measures preceded the recommendation of the Public Health Committee that two bills providing for compulsory vaccination be indefinitely postponed. Senator Jerry Stevens, author, opposed the majority of the committee and made a plea for the measures on the floor of the Senate when the committee report came before it.

Among those who opposed the bills before the committee were Wallace Campbell, magazine editor, and Edgar LaRue of the Devil's Lake Commercial Club. Both asserted that federal records failed to prove the efficiency of vaccination. The attitude of the majority of the committee was that the matter should be left to the individual or the parent to decide.

COTTON DEMAND GOOD

OKLAHOMA CITY, Feb. 6—Both Dallas and Memphis are buying cotton in Oklahoma at the highest basis in years.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT SEEKS TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT

Measure of Control Outlined in Speech From Throne at Opening of Parliament—Arrangements Made With British Line of Freighters

OTTAWA, Feb. 6 (Special)—The desirability of effecting a freer movement of commodities through an equalization of railway freight rates as between provinces and localities, and through a lowering of carrying charges upon shipments by water of the products of the farm, the mine, the forest, the fisheries, and the manufacturing industries of the Dominion, is the keynote of the speech from the throne delivered yesterday by Baron Byng of Vimy, Governor-General of Canada, at the opening of the fourth session of the fourteenth Parliament.

"Some measure of control of transportation by land and sea," declared His Excellency, "is obviously essential to the promotion of inter-imperial trade, the expansion of export trade generally, and the development of Canadian trade via Canadian ports." He added:

Court Decision Awaited

The procedure it may be advisable to follow with respect to railway freight rates will in some measure depend upon the decision of the Supreme Court in the appeal respecting the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. With regard to ocean freight rates, action is being taken to overcome the restraints on export trade due to the exactions of the powerful steamship combine known as the North Atlantic Steamship Conference. Your approval will be asked of a measure aimed at affording the Government of Canada a control of ocean rates.

The above proposal, it is realized here, is a bold one. It is learned, however, that even now the Government's scheme has practically reached maturity, and that arrangements have been made with a British line of 10,000-ton freighters for the carriage of Canadian commodities at fixed rates, in return for certain subventions or subsidies. The agreement is not exclusive, and any other existing line of steamships may take advantage of the terms.

Question of Colonization

Other Government proposals included in the speech from the throne comprise the colonization and settlement by suitable immigrants of fertile regions such as the Peace River District; the equipment of important ports on the St. Lawrence route, and on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, so as to enable them to meet all requirements of modern navigation; the securing of greater co-operation in the administration of the laws of Canada and the United States respecting smuggling, and the prosecution and extradition of persons violating the anti-narcotic laws of either country, and the approval and ratification of treaties which have already been negotiated between the two countries; and the calling of a conference between federal and provincial authorities to consider the advisability of amending the British North America Act with respect to the constitution and powers of the Senate and in other important particulars."

Washington Observations

Washington, Feb. 6

ROBERT M. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, biographer of Calvin Coolidge, has pitched his tent in Washington for an indefinite period. He is a lawyer, but a writer by present occupation, and will essay the rôle of a chronicler of current events at the capital. Mr. Washburn was for five years a colleague of Mr. Coolidge in the Massachusetts Legislature. Mr. Coolidge has described him as "a man of very marked ability, with a wit that is exceedingly entertaining." An abridged edition of Mr. Washburn's life of President Coolidge was a popular Republican campaign document in 1924.

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The Mayflower, the presidential yacht which is affording Mr. Coolidge almost the sole form of relaxation he indulges himself, does not swing lazily and unoccupied at anchor at the Navy Yard from one week-end to another. When not cruising through the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay with the President and his guests, she is as busy a training ship as the American Navy possesses. Captain Andrews, commander of the Mayflower, puts in full time aboard the yacht as the skipper of a crew of 150 officers and men, who undergo incessant practice in seamanship for the naval service.

◆ ◆ ◆

President Coolidge's refusal to be photographed at the White House in front of a "booster" automobile placarded with advertisements of a Massachusetts city may stop similar attempts in the future. Hardly a day passes that the chief magistrate of the Republic is not asked to lend himself to some such scheme. The opportunities Mr. Coolidge has rejected to indulge in such absurdities would make a strange story if they could be compiled and narrated.

F. W. W.

STANDARD GAS & ELECTRIC

Net income of the Standard Gas & Electric Company increased to $3,763,970 in 1924 from $2,940,829 in 1923. Surplus after preferred and common dividends was $1,206,639.

TRUTH, HONESTY AND DECENCY HELD UP AS PRESS STANDARDS

Newspapers Maintaining Such Ideals in Stories and Advertising Deserve Support, Says Professor Who Offers Creed

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 6 (Special)—Summing up his many years of study of the press, Prof. Willard Grosvenor Bleyer has presented to Wisconsin weekly newspaper editors and publishers a "creed" characterized by this declaration:

"We believe that a newspaper that goes into the home should publish nothing that cannot be read aloud in the family circle."

His conclusion was this:

"We believe that only such newspapers as maintain the highest standards of truth, honesty and decency in news, editorials and advertisements deserve the support of the community."

Professor Bleyer is director of the course in journalism at the University of Wisconsin and is the author of a number of widely used textbooks on this subject.

Dr. Bleyer's Creed

Professor Bleyer's "creed" for weekly newspaper editors and publishers, presented to the Wisconsin Press Association at its midwinter meeting in response to its request for a code of ethics, follows:

We believe that journalism is an honorable profession, essential to the welfare of society.

We believe that the success of democratic government depends upon sound public opinion, and that the newspaper should aid in creating and maintaining sound public opinion by publishing significant news and editorial interpretation of news.

We believe that newspaper writers and editors should be adequately prepared for the great responsibilities placed upon them.

We believe that a newspaper should publish the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth concerning all matters of importance to readers as citizens of the community, the state, and the Nation.

We believe that a newspaper that goes into the home should publish nothing that cannot be read aloud in the family circle.

We believe that news of crime, scandal, and vice should be presented in such a manner as to deter readers from attempting to imitate the criminal and the vicious.

"Fair Play" Essential

We believe that all persons and all organizations are entitled to fair play in the columns of the newspaper.

We believe in the right of privacy of individuals in all matters not of public concern.

We believe that no propaganda or publicity matter should be published unless it contains information to which readers are entitled, and that whenever such material is printed its source should be plainly indicated.

We believe that editorials should present the truth as the writer sees it, uncolored by bias, prejudice, or partisanship.

We believe that neither the business interests of a newspaper nor any outside influence should interfere with the publication of the truth in news or editorials.

We believe that the purpose of newspaper advertising is to create a demand for commodities or services, to inform readers, not to mislead or defraud them.

We believe that advertisements should be as clean and wholesome as news and editorials.

We believe that rates for subscriptions and advertisements should be sufficient to insure the publisher a fair profit.

We believe that all statements of circulation should give the actual number of bona fide subscribers.

We believe that only such newspapers as maintain the highest standards of truth, honesty, and decency in news, editorials, and advertisements deserve the support of the community.

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Grapefruit and Oranges	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grapefruit	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grapefruit, Oranges and Tangerines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tangerines		[illegible]
Tangerines and Oranges	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tangerines and Grapefruit	[illegible]	[illegible]
King Oranges	[illegible]	[illegible]
King Oranges and Oranges	[illegible]	[illegible]
King Oranges and Grapefruit	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tangelos	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tangelos and Grapefruit	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tangelos and Oranges	[illegible]	[illegible]

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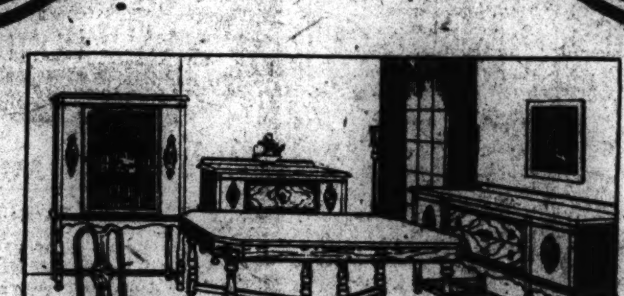

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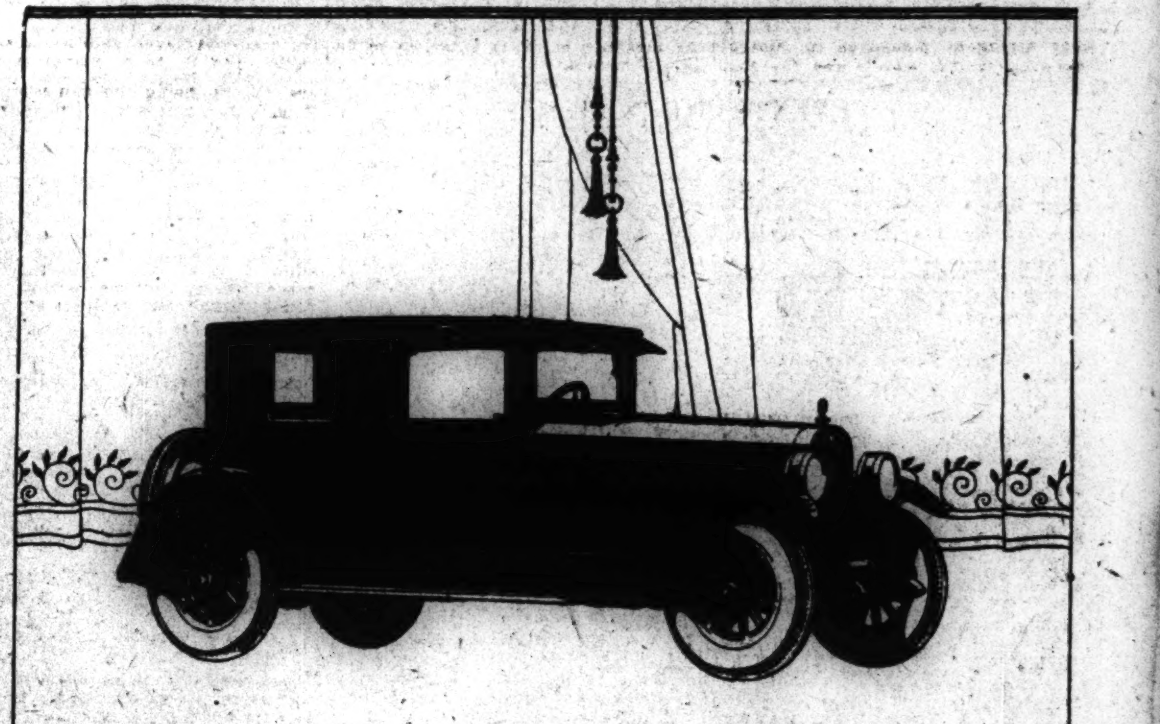

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AUTOGRAPHED DICKENS' WORKS ON DISPLAY AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Rare Collection Shown in Memory of Author's Anniversary—Letters and First Editions Attract Wide Attention

Autograph letters and rare first editions of the works of Charles Dickens are now on view at the Boston Public Library in celebration of that author's anniversary.

In their original state Dickens' works have an especially fascinating appeal: the green and brown wrappers of the pamphlets (most of the novels were first published in serial form), the clever, charming and abundant illustrations of Cruikshank, H. K. Browne, Darley, Cattermole, etc., even the type and paper impart that atmosphere, for which there is only one adjective—Dickensian. There are many new editions of the Collected Works, some of them printed on heavy, hand-made paper and issued in limited edition, but none of them can compare in direct appeal with these simple pamphlets originally sold for a shilling apiece to the millions of readers.

The exhibition has been arranged in the Barton Room of the library. All the books shown are the property of the library.

Letters Attract Attention

The autograph letters of Dickens first attract the visitor's attention. One of them is addressed to J. M. Field of Boston, and was written here, in 1842, on Dickens' first visit in America. For New Year's Day of 1868, when Dickens was again in America, Miss Kate Field had sent to the novelist a basket of flowers. Dickens thanks her for the present in his most chivalrous style: "If you could know what pleasure it yielded me, you would be almost repaid even for your delicate and sympathetic kindness. But I must avow that nothing in the pretty basket of flowers was quite so interesting to me as a certain bright fresh face I have seen at my readings, which I am told you may see too when you look in the glass. . . ."

Dickens' letters have today a very high money value. Some of them, the longer ones, bring hundreds of dollars.

The big, bulky volume of "David Copperfield" will be, undoubtedly, a favorite with most visitors. The work was published by Bradbury & Evans, 11 Bouverie Street, London, in 1850.

A copy of "Nicholas Nickleby" (1839) represents the earliest first edition among the display. The first part of the novel was issued in April, 1838; the last, in October, 1839. Chapman and Hall, 186 Strand, London, published the work. "Phiz" etched several series of plates for "Nickleby."

Minor Works Represented

The minor works are also excellently represented in the exhibition. The copy of the two-volume edition of "American Notes" (1842) belonged once to the American Legation at the Hague. "The Cricket on the Hearth" was published in 1846. John Leech, Richard Doyle and others illustrated the book; the frontispiece was engraved by Daniel Maclise. "The Battle of Life" had several variants in the first edition; the second issue is especially rare.

In his speech at the dinner given in his honor in Boston in 1842, Dickens made some frank remarks concerning the American editions, after which, in the absence of an international regulation of copyright, he did not receive any royalty. Ticknor & Fields was the first American firm to recompense a British author. They paid of their own accord. When Dickens revisited America in 1868, Ticknor & Fields published a dozen or more pamphlets, each containing two readings. On the reverse side of each title-page there was an indorsement of the edition by the author, and each title-page bore the statement "As Condensed by Himself."

However, the American editions often match the charm of the original English editions. In the cases are copies of "Sketches by Boz," "Pickwick Papers," "Oliver Twist," "Bleak House," etc. The "Christmas Carol" (Philadelphia, 1844) has the same quaint, colored woodcuts as the original.

The Famous Dinner

In view of the coming celebration of the famous "Boz" dinner on Saturday night, Feb. 7, at Unity House, Park Square, the "Report of the Dinner given to Charles Dickens, Feb. 1, 1842," printed by William Crosby & Co., is perhaps the most interesting item. The report begins with the letter of invitation sent to Dickens by the "Committee of a Number of Young Men of Boston." James R. Lowell, Henry Gardner, Charles H. Mills and others were members of the committee. There is a full description of the dinner, with all the speeches, cheers and toasts.

In the drawing-rooms of Papanti's Hall the dinner was given, with the participation of 150 guests. George Bancroft, Richard H. Dana, Josiah Quincy, president of Harvard, were among the orators.

Pieces of music, written to the poems of Dickens; or to poems, written by others and illustrative of famous scenes in the novels, are also exhibited. These are on veiw in the exhibition room of the library. Most of these rare scores were lent by Mr. J. Francis Driscoll, of Brookline.

POWER COMPANY PETITION IS HEARD

Holyoke Issue Before Public Utilities Board

HOLYOKE, Mass., Feb. 6 (Special)—The State Public Utilities Commission held a hearing in City Hall yesterday on the Turners Falls Power and Electric Company's petition for a franchise to enter Holyoke for the operation of the Berkshire Street power plant recently purchased from the Holyoke Street Railway Company.

A point brought out was that attempts had been maturing for several years to merge the two power companies. W. Rodman Peabody, vice-president of the Turners Falls concern, testified that an unsuccessful conference to that end took place in Hartford last spring.

Robert E. Barrett, president of the Holyoke Water Power Companies, said that his concern was prepared to furnish electric energy to the Holyoke Street Railway Company when negotiations were abruptly broken off by the railway officials last summer.

Asked why the Holyoke Water Power Company so vigorously opposed the Turners Falls Company's entrance to the city merely for the purpose of energizing the street railway system, he said: "For one reason because, once ensconced here, they could make connections with many local plants without going outside private lands."

The hearing was an animated one, with frequent sharp clashes of counsel. At the conclusion of the afternoon session adjournment was taken until Feb. 20 in this city.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY IS NOW FREE OF DEBT

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Feb. 6—For the first time in the 106 years of its history Norwich University became free of debt this week, Henry W. Orser, treasurer, announced today. A payment made to a local bank wiped off the last indebtedness of the university. Assets, the treasurer said, now total $1,125,000, as against $430,000 in 1920, when President Charles A. Plumley took over the administration of affairs. The announcement said that salaries paid to professors have doubled in the five-year period.

CONTEST TO SAVE PRIMARY LAW OPENS

Repeal Bill Is Reported in New Hampshire Senate

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 5—Abolishment of the direct primary law of New Hampshire, a bill for which was reported favorably in the state Senate yesterday by the Committee on Judiciary, is expected to be vigorously contested in the House, as there are a number of state-wide organizations which are opposed to repeal of this law.

The Senate ordered the bill to a third reading and a vote next Wednesday. In the meanwhile it is expected that efforts will be made by the opponents of a return to the convention system to get as large a vote against the measure as possible in the upper branch of the Legislature.

A bill proposing a state police force was introduced in the Senate yesterday, and in the House the Judiciary Committee introduced a new inheritance tax bill, to take the place of those declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court and which sets up a flat 5 per cent tax.

A bill introduced by the Committee on Labor proposed setting a flat 5-cent fare for street cars in Manchester and prohibiting a service charge for gas or electric light meters.

MUSIC

"L'Amore dei Tre Rè"

Boston Opera House—The Chicago Civic Opera Company presents "L'Amore dei Tre Rè," tragic poem in three acts, by Sem Benelli, music by Italo Montemezzi. Evening of Feb. 5, 1925. The cast:

Fiora....................Mary Garden
Archibaldo..............Virgilio Lazzari
Manfredo..............Georges Baklanoff
Avito....................Fernand Ansseau
Flaminio................Lodovico Oliviero
A Youth.....................Jose Mojica
A Handmaiden..........Gladys Swarthout
A Young Girl..............Elizabeth Kerr
An Old Woman..........Maria Claessens
Conductor, Giorgio Polacco

The presence of the composer in the box of honor evidently fired the artists on stage and in orchestra pit, and the result was a performance the like of which has not been given before by this company in Boston. At the close of the second act, Mr. Polacco, with the principal singing-actors grouped about him on the stage and the men of the orchestra standing at his feet, introduced Mr. Montemezzi to the audience as "the greatest living Italian composer." Long and stirring was the applause, led by Miss Garden and received by the composer with modest gesture of appreciation and of gratitude to the artists.

It was a just mutual tribute, for, with the possible exception of "Pelléas et Mélisande," not since Wagner penned the notes of "Tristan" has such music for love-drama been written, and it is doubtful if this score has ever found more eloquent and moving interpretation.

Here is another of those rare compositions that justify this hybrid form of art; music as economical of its means as the tragedy it illumines, as inevitable as the outcome of the drama itself. From the foreboding of the few preluding measures, through the swiftly succeeding moods of tenderness, suspicion; expectation, emotional struggle, passion, apprehension, retribution and grief, to the final chord of catastrophe, there seems not a needless note, nor a phrase that does not certainly mirror the emotion of the moment.

Magnificently the interpreters rose to it. Gone was the hoyden in Miss Garden, displaced by the artist. Without suggestion of self-consciousness she lived the tragedy of Fiora. Her voice became handmaiden to the love, the disdain, the internal combat, the defiance, the despair of the Princess. Her bearing, her gestures, and her modulation of facial expression conveyed with extraordinary vividness to the eye the revelations brought to the ear by the music.

With exquisite grace she glided into the hall of the castle to take gentle leave of her lover; then with trepidation conquered by courage and devotion put off the questioning Archibaldo, coldly greeted the returning Manfredo, every draped line expressing reluctance as she went off with him. Subtly she conveyed Fiora's relenting on the terrace, as she promised her husband the solace of the farewell waving. Splendidly she portrayed the battle within her as she strove to keep her word against the call of Avito, below. Graphic was the depiction of her surrender, pathetic in its fortitude her facing of the penalty of her transgression. Her performance in this rôle two years ago (she sang in French then, if memory is accurate; in Italian last night, probably in honor of the composer) has stood out since in recollection; that of last night surpassed it. This is the Mary Garden we should like more of.

Worthy of her were her associates. Mr. Lazzari's Archibaldo was a commanding and fateful figure, his singing and his acting quite up to the demands of the rôle. Mr. Baklanoff was a pitiful and noble Manfredo, and he sang with power and discernment. Mr. Ansseau was a romantic and appealing lover, who likewise brought fine vocal work to his portrayal.

Mr. Polacco, obviously keyed to the occasion, demanded and received from the orchestral players their utmost in eloquence. Settings, costumes and stage management went to complete a performance of rare poetic charm. The audience, which was very large, seemed to appreciate not only the distinction lent the occasion by the composer's presence, but the performance for its own sake. L. A. S.

CITY AIRPORT LOCATION IDEAL, FLIER BELIEVES

Boston's airport should be developed into one of the largest landing stations in the world, because of its ideal location, according to Lieut. Leigh Wade, one of the American world fliers, who is now visiting Boston. The possibilities of the development of air transportation cannot be comprehended, they are so unlimited, he believes.

Lieutenant Wade addressed the Boston City Club this noon, describing his flight around the globe, and illustrating his lecture with motion pictures which were made en route. He arrived in the city yesterday, and last night addressed the Algonquin Club. Tonight at 7:30 o'clock he will speak at the Harvard Union.

HIGHER TEACHING STANDARD

Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, in the State House yesterday before the legislative committee on education favored the bill to withhold State aid to towns whose teachers have not had two years' training in normal schools or colleges. The commissioner said the intent of the bill is to raise the standard of teaching in Massachusetts towns.

Cultured India Strives for Obliteration of Fanaticism

Object Lesson of Mahatma Gandhi's Self-Imposed Fast Said to Be Likely, However, to Have More Effect Than Reams of Newspaper Propaganda

This is the second of two authoritative articles on the origin and progress of the long strife between Muhammadan and Hindu, indicating a growing tendency toward less violence and, it is hoped, ultimate harmony. The first article appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Feb. 5.

II

Special from Monitor Bureau

All recent ill feeling between Hindu and Muhammadan contradicts the era of good will promised these last four years. When the Treaty of Sèvres was under review, the co-religionists of Turkey were alarmed at the imminent disappearance of the last stronghold of the faith. Immediately, from all over India there were loud protests to the Government and requests that India take the initiative in championing the cause of Turkish sovereignty. Almost overnight the Caliphate Party was formed, bitterly critical of the British, and anxious to adopt any means, peaceful or violent, to restore the prestige of the Caliph and Islam.

It was then that Mr. Gandhi delivered his most famous stroke of statesmanship. He had for some time been the leader of the Hindu agitation for a larger Indian participation in the Government, and had been grievously disappointed by the discrepancy between war promises and official acts after the war was won. With real insight he perceived that in essence the cause of both communities in India was one, and he joined forces with the adherents of the Caliph, annexed their demands to that of swaraj, or self-government, and proclaimed to the world that the age-long wounds had been healed, and that Hindu-Moslem unity, long desired, had at last been achieved. Hindus and Muhammadans from then on were seen serving on the same committees, sitting on the same platforms, and even eating together at the same tables.

Prejudice Subsiding

Never in the history of India since the days of the wise and tolerant Emperor Akbar has there ever been, among the leaders at least, such evident promise of a laying aside of prejudice and religious rancor. As one cultured and sympathetic Hindu leader wrote in a leading newspaper leader, the difference between the sects in India cannot be religious. All, Hindus, Muhammadans, and Christians, worship one God and "teach that surrender to God is the supreme wisdom." How is it then that in the face of this evident and entirely sincere desire of all cultured India to lay forever the specter of religious fanaticism and hatred, the fires burn even more brightly today than in the years past, when most of the leaders had not come to speak the same language and think the same thoughts?

There are two fairly obvious answers. India has only too frequently for us in the west been identified with the thoughts and acts of its cultured leaders. But India is the seething millions, and the cultured who speak in its name a pitifully small minority. Mr. Gandhi's example and his self-imposed fast will be told in the remotest village and will do more good than reams of newspaper editorials and leading articles. But even this noble object lesson cannot remove mountains in a day.

A Muhammadan Majority

Hinduism is by no means a proselyting or aggressive religion. Though its votaries are today numerically in a vast majority, the aggression of both Islam and Christianity are felt keenly by the orthodox. Not long ago so thoughtful a person as the poet Tagore hinted the possibility that the next few years would see the Muhammadans in a majority. But whether this is true or not, thoughts like these make the Hindus nervous and quick to resent gestures of hostility; and among the more ignorant and fanatical resentment may quickly burst into flame.

A more sinister motive for the frequency of these outbreaks is to be found in the widespread feeling of lawlessness in all India, the direct result of the Swaraj movement and the incendiary speeches of its leaders. When the moplas of the Malabar first heard of glad tidings in 1922, they immediately declared themselves free from all civil restraints, instituted Swaraj on their own responsibility; and, fanatical Arab tribe that they were, celebrated their new freedom by imposing the age-old alternative on their Hindu neighbors: the sword or Islam.

Mr. Gandhi's Letter

If Mr. Gandhi and his followers and the other leaders of Indian independence recoil at the specter of a religious war, it is one of their own rousing. Indian cultured opinion seems more exercised today over the problem of laying this specter than over any other single immediate national problem, including even that of the new Constitution. There are those who see in these explosions the last despairing efforts of communalism to save himself. To such these are the last flickers of expiring embers. But Mr. Gandhi has no such illusions. His letter in answer to a request that he break his fast and join the Delhi conference in September is full of passionate despair:

> My religion teaches me that a promise once made or a vow once taken for a worthy object may not be broken. As you know, my life has been regulated on that basis for now more than 40 years. The causes of the fast are much deeper than I can explain in this note. For one thing, I am expressing my faith through this fast.
>
> Non-cooperation was not conceived in hatred or ill-will toward a single Englishman. The nonviolent character was intended to conquer Englishmen by our love. Not only has it not resulted in that consequence, but the energy generated by it has brought about hatred and ill-will against one another among ourselves. It is the knowledge of this fact which has weighed me down and imposed this irrevocable penance upon me. The fast, therefore, is a matter between God and myself, and I would therefore not only ask you to forgive me for not breaking it, but would ask you even to encourage and pray for me that it may end successfully.

A Formidable List

And the Delhi conference is no less serious in its efforts to find a way out of the morass. They had met, said Pandit Motilal Nehru, one of the leaders of the Swarajists, "under the shadow of a great national humiliation. While, on the one hand, they had internecine quarrels resulting in bloodshed, plunder and rapine and desecration of places of worship, on the other, the one man to whom India owed all her present awakening was not present there, for he was fasting as a penance not for any of his own sins, but for the sins of the land."

The names of those present is a formidable list of the men most prominent in Indian life today, from all parties, and all creeds: Dr. Besant, the metropolitan bishop of the Established Church; Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the poetess; Lala Lajpat Rai, Mahomed Ali, Shaukat Ali, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Mr. Andrews, the associate of the poet Tagore. It is the first time in the history of India that there has been a conference for conciliation in religions. As such the gathering is as epoch-making as the first meeting of the Indian National Assembly.

Boards of Panchayats

The resolutions finally adopted, as one would expect, merely recite the various causes of communal friction and pledge the committee and all India to do all that can be done to educate the communities to avoid giving offense to even the tenderest of consciences. But as a practical means of affording immediate relief when outrages are threatened, a standing committee, a panchayat, of 15 has been appointed to inquire into and settle disputes between different communities, and with power to appoint smaller boards or panchayats in particular areas. An enthusiastic editor has compared this conference to the League of Nations; this board then would be similar in function to the Hague Tribunal of International Arbitration.

The late Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, one of the best known and most influential leaders of Indian social reform, some years ago held that the key to the problem of Hindu-Moslem unity could be found only after harmonious relations had been established between Indians and English.

Before India can take its place as a responsible self-directing commonwealth, intercommunal rivalries and jealousies, with their concomitant distrusts and hatreds must give place to a trust in purely Indian institutions and Indian mediators. India cannot become a nation until such problems can be solved by Indians without recourse to outside force. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Government can work with the panchayat established by the conference and thus raise the popular confidence in both as the visible symbol of the conscience of India.

CHIEF JUSTICE TAFT TO LEAVE YALE BOARD

Nominations for Successor to Close March 15

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 6—William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States, does not wish to be renominated as alumni member of the Yale corporation, it was announced by the secretary's office at Yale last night. Chief Justice Taft's term of office expires in June and many of the nominations received from the alumni have named Mr. Taft to succeed himself.

The withdrawal leaves the field open to a general election and insures a new member on the corporation, the governing body of Yale University. Nominations will close March 15.

Altogether Chief Justice Taft has served as alumni member of the corporation for 19 years. He was first chosen in 1906, remaining a fellow of the university until 1913, when he resigned with two years of his term unexpired. He was again nominated and elected in 1922 to his present term of office, which expires in June.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL PROPOSED

WESTFIELD, Mass., Feb. 6 (Special)—A new high school suitable for the city's needs will cost $500,000, according to a report to the city council last night by a committee appointed to investigate the question. Appointment of a committee to seek a site will be urged. Existing congestion is blamed for the unusually large number of failures in the high school of late.

DRILL SCHEDULES CURTAILED

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 6—Connecticut National Guard units must curtail their drill schedules because of lack of federal funds, Adjutant-General Cole stated yesterday. There is money available to pay for only four drills per month, instead of the stipulated five, and this situation will obtain only until March 31.

FILE YOUR INCOME TAX EARLY, IS REVENUE COLLECTOR'S PLEA

Benefits Government and Taxpayer Alike, Mr. Nichols Explains—Defines Exemption Clause and the One-Fourth Reduction

To facilitate the collection of the federal income taxes, both for the best interests of the taxpayers and of the Government, the early filing of reports is sought by Malcolm E. Nichols, Collector of Internal Revenue, who explained the situation in a statement today.

March 15 is the last day for filing, and this year fully 40,000 federal income tax returns are expected. Because of the care which must be taken in examining this data and the corrections which are many times necessary, Mr. Nichols made an especial appeal for the co-operation of the taxpayers in presenting their reports at once. He said that this would be almost an indispensable aid to the successful administration of the work.

Whom and Where to Pay

"Where a tax is to be paid," the collector pointed out, "at least one-quarter of it should accompany the return. This should be either a check or a money order, payable to the 'Collector of Internal Revenue.' Taxes should be paid to no one except the deputy collectors."

Explaining the operation of the tax for persons, both single and married, having incomes under $5000, Mr. Nichols added:

> Between now and Mar. 16, every single person who had a net income of $1000 or more, or a gross income of $5000 or more, and married people who had a net income of $2500 or more or a gross income of $5000 or more, must file a return. For individuals there are two kinds of forms, 1040A and 1040. The first is used by those whose net income is under $5000, and is derived principally from salaries. Form 1040 is used by those whose net income exceeds $5000, or who conduct a business where a schedule of expenses must be shown. Every individual filing a return as the head of a house, must include in his return the income of others in his household, unless separate returns are filed by those members.

About Exemptions

Single persons may take an exemption of $1000 and a married man $2500, with an additional $400 for each dependent. If a single person takes an exemption as head of family he must show that he or she actually supports one or more persons living in the household who are closely related by blood, marriage, or adoption. After deducting the personal exemption and credit for dependents from net income, the balance is taxable at 2 per cent on the first $4000, 4 per cent on the next $4000 and 6 per cent on the remainder.

With but few exceptions the 2 per cent tax would be the only one used on Form 1040A, as the net income would not be more than $5000. After determining the normal tax of incomes not in excess of $5000, there is a fourth reduction of 25 per cent of the normal tax computed.

HEBRON ACADEMY HONOR PUPILS NAMED

HEBRON, Me., Feb. 6 (Special)—Forerunner in Maine of coming commencements is the early announcement of graduation honors at Hebron Academy, now a boys' school patronized largely by students from all over New England. Two from Massachusetts are in this list: Harry Buzzell of Lowell, who is assigned the class will, and Oliver Holmes of Watertown, who will give the address to undergraduates.

The remaining eight are from Maine, of whom Howard Fowlie, Harmony, valedictorian, and Ralph Corbett, South Paris, historian, are the only men who took all their preparatory work here. The others are: James Morse, Rumford, salutatorian; Philip Sawyer, Millbridge, poet; David Horne, Farmington, class gifts; Reginald Strout, Millbridge, class ode; Hobart Cole, Kittery, orator, and Walter Perkins, Cornish, prophet.

TAX DODGING INQUIRY ORDERED BY MAYOR

Investigation of all tax abatements was ordered by Mayor Curley today following his receipt of the report of the Boston Finance Commission, charging that such concessions are being obtained illegally by many persons through false representations, and that by this practice the city is losing many thousands of dollars yearly.

Edward T. Kelly, chief assessor, also was directed to seek recovery from persons to whom a doubtful abatement had been granted.

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SOUTH AFRICA MAY ESTABLISH NEW INDUSTRY

London Firm Makes Offer to Start Diamond-Cutting Trade on Big Scale

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 5 (Special Correspondence)—There are indications that the South African Government is exploring the possibilities of establishing a diamond-cutting industry on a large scale. During the general election General Hertzog said he had a letter in his pocket from a London firm, offering to put up £1,500,000 to establish diamond-cutting factories in South America, the sole condition being that the Ministry in power should give reasonable assistance.

Nothing has since been heard of that "offer," but there is reason to think that a good deal of pressure is being brought to bear on the Government to introduce legislation imposing a substantial export duty on uncut diamonds, in the hope that the cutting industry, which now exists only on a very minute scale in this country, may expand and flourish.

Export Duty Rejected

Some years ago a select committee of the Senate decided by a majority that diamond cutting in South Africa was practicable, and that 10 per cent export duty would materially assist the object in view. The then Government, however, after a careful investigation of the assumptions underlying this recommendation, came to the conclusion that an export tax would be gravely prejudicial to the mining industry.

But they met the complaint that artificial obstacles were put in the way of would-be cutters in South Africa by passing an act, which made provision for the supply of rough or uncut diamonds to local cutting factories, which are, by the way, in some measure, protected by the customs duty levied on all cut stones returned here for South African consumption.

It may fairly be doubted whether the present Government will find it possible, after sober inquiry, to make any radical change in the policy of its predecessor. Certain it is that the conditions were never less favorable to the prospects of diamond cutting on a considerable scale being carried on in South Africa than at the present time.

No Monopoly of Production

Formerly the Union had virtually a monopoly of diamond production. Today there is a large and increasing output from sources outside the Union, and any attempt to dictate to overseas buyers would be more than ever hazardous. An export tax on uncut diamonds would almost certainly have the effect of compelling producers in South Africa—in face of the stimulus afforded to outside competitors—to accept lower prices.

That would not only injure the mines, including the Premier, in which the Government is directly interested, and reduce the large revenue derived from diamonds; but it would also deprive large numbers of river diggers, who at the best only manage to eke out a precarious livelihood, of the means of sustenance. However, the main objection to an export tax on diamonds is that it could yield no benefit that would compensate for the injury that it would surely inflict on the producing interest.

Seductive, therefore, as the idea of transferring diamond cutting to South Africa may be, it must be regarded as impracticable, critics say, on any really large scale. The most local cutting factories can hope to do is to cater for the small local consumption.

FLAG GIVEN BOSTON BY BELGIAN CITIZENS

As a symbol of permanent friendship between Belgium and the United States, Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, Belgian Ambassador, presented yesterday to the City of Boston a beautiful silk flag of his country. It was the gift of a group of Belgian citizens of the city, and in addressing the gathering at City Hall tht Ambassador said that it expressed their gratitude for the "help, sympathy, cordial friendship and faithful comradeship of America."

Following the ceremony the Belgian Ambassador was entertained at dinner at the Parker House where in a brief address he told of the advancement which his country had made since the war. He said that by economy, by rather heavy taxation and by hard work, industries had been restored to pre-war level and finances had been placed on a sound basis.

SUNDAY SPORTS BILL OPPOSED AT HEARING

Opposition to the initiative petition for enacting a law in Massachusetts permitting professional baseball games and other outdoor sports on Sundays developed yesterday in the Augustus P. Gardner Auditorium in the State House. The Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad of the Park Street Congregational Church, the Rt. Rev. Samuel G. Babcock, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Rev. Martin D. Kneeland of the Massachusetts Lord's Day League, and Samuel P. Mendum, formerly Representative, spoke against the bill.

The proponents of the measure had been heard in the morning, among them John F. Fitzgerald, formerly Mayor of Boston, who insisted that what he called the "Puritanic Sabbath of New England" should end. Among other reasons he gave was that immigrants to this country were not accustomed to American ideas of Sunday observance.

MEMBERSHIP WORK IS TOPIC

Western Chamber Specialists Address Secretaries' Conference

Modern aspects of membership work were discussed at the second day's session of the Membership Secretaries Conference, comprised of membership secretaries of various chambers of commerce throughout the United States, at the Boston Chamber today.

George H. Miller of the Toledo Chamber, spoke on "Good Will" at the opening this morning. L. K. Block, of the Kansas City Chamber, addressed the meeting on "Securing New Members," and S. C. Corfield, of the Pittsburgh Chamber on "Conservation, How Best to Handle Resignations, Transfers and Delinquents." Discussion followed each address.

W. C. Mattox, secretary to Howard Coonley, president of the Boston Chamber, opened the afternoon session with a talk on "Publicity as a Stimulus to Membership Maintenance." George F. Hines, of the Boston Chamber, spoke on "Looking Ahead a Bit." The visitors were taken on a sight-seeing tour.

The third and closing day of the conference will be given over to round table discussions. Leaders and their subjects follow:

N. Flanter, New York, on "Service Derived by Members From Chamber of Commerce Activities"; J. T. Helsom of Minneapolis, "Sustaining and Plural Memberships"; Charles G. Moore of New York, "Selling by Mail and Telephone"; R. W. Crist of Harrisburg, Pa., "Zoning Systems"; Charles E. Davis of Cleveland, "What Effect Has Multiplicity of Organizations on Membership Work?"; Robert A. Warfel of Columbus, "Cooperation of Membership Secretaries During the Year"; H. C. Sheppard of Philadelphia, "How to Handle New Members"; R. A. Jacobson of St. Paul, Minn., "Is an Initiation Fee Advisable?"; E. Edmund Bullis of Brooklyn, N. Y., "Prospect Lists." The meeting will adjourn at noon.

"ADS" EMPHASIZED TO TAYLOR SOCIETY

National advertising was characterized as an indispensable factor in distribution and equal in importance to personal solicitation by Maj. P. F. O'Keefe, who addressed the New England section of the Taylor Society, industrial management organization, last night at the Twentieth Century Club.

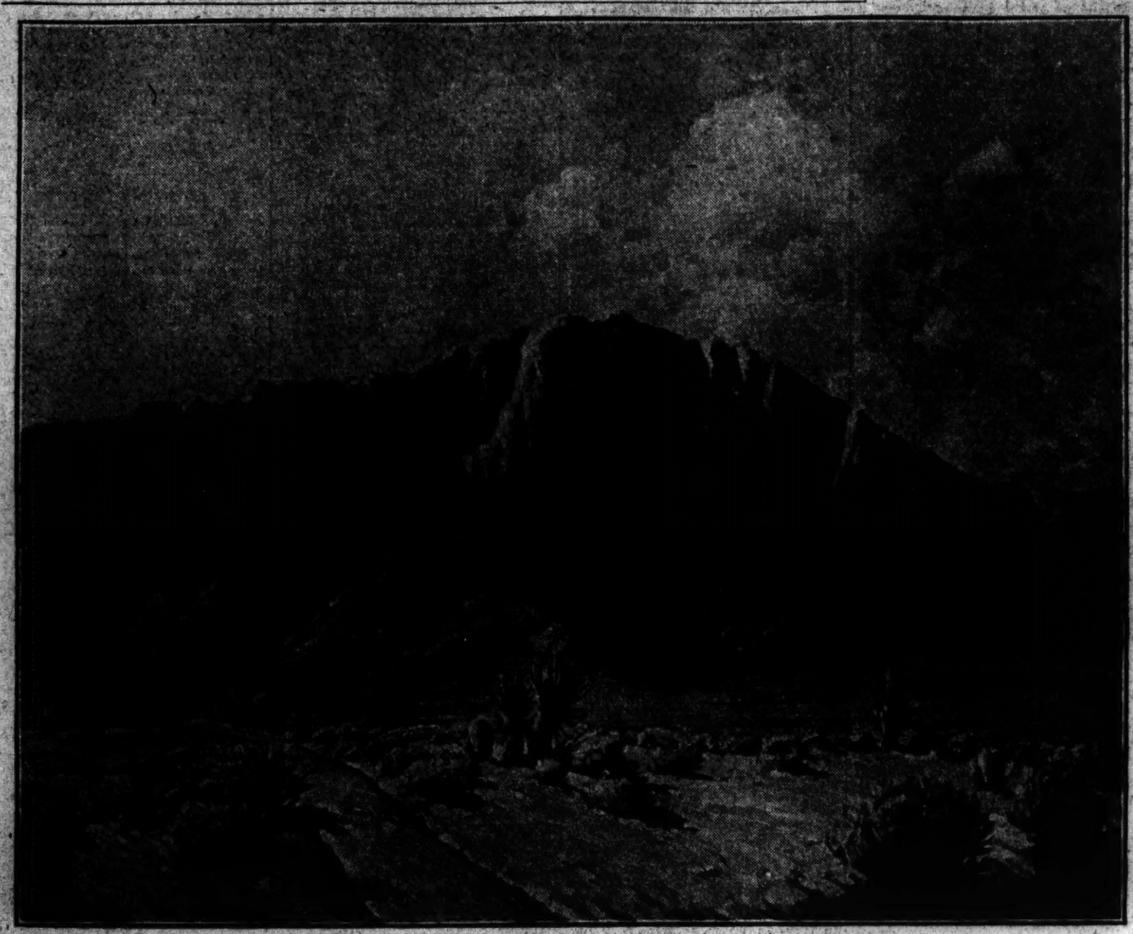
"Neither can be successfully substituted for the other," he said. "Without advertising there can hardly be such a thing as national distribution at least under present market conditions. And without national distribution it would be impossible to continue large-scale production."

Charles F. Adams and Harry Morse also spoke on selling problems. A Lincoln Filene presided.

GILCHRIST EMPLOYEES HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

Nearly 1200 members of the M. G. A., the organization of employees of the Gilchrist Company, met in annual meeting at Ford Hall last evening.

Members of the firm, including C. C. Ferris, president, and store executives, spoke informally, expressing appreciation of the co-operation of employees. Simon Vorenberg and his two sons, Fred and Samuel Vorenberg, treasurer and sales manager, discussed business in general. Louis C. Campbell, president of the M. G. A., presided.



"MOUNT SAN JACINTO," FROM THE PAINTING BY CLYDE FORSYTHE

POTATO MARKET ON UPWARD TREND

FORT FAIRFIELD, Me., Feb. 6 (Special)—Instead of a surplus of Maine potatoes next spring every barrel will be needed, is the encouraging report now being received here. Already the market has taken an upward turn as the result of the situation. Green Mountains selling on the streets today for $1.75 a barrel, while Irish Cobblers were bringing about $1.10 a barrel.

Hauling for the last few days has been rather brisk because of the slight advance in the market. The general belief here is that producers having the idea that it will be necessary to dump thousands of barrels of Aroostook County potatoes next spring will find themselves much mistaken.

AMERICA'S ATTITUDE CALLED AN ANOMALY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 6 (Special)—The anomaly of America, which has proved the value of federation, standing in the way of a world federation, was stressed last night by the Rev. Henry Hitt Smith of Malden, speaking before the Automobile Club in Hotel Kimball.

The speaker condemned Congress for its legislation on Japanese immigration, and made a strong appeal for a thorough enforcement of the Prohibition Act, declaring that the man who would not back up the law in this regard, merely because he did not personally like prohibition, could not consistently complain of injuries he might suffer from the violators of other laws for which they in their turn feel a dislike.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

George L. Hodgson, Buffalo, N. Y.
Beatrice L. Frank, New York City
Ralph L. Lion, London, Eng.
Dorothy C. Oberg, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

When Snow-Topped Mountains Cool the California Desert

Winter Sunshine and Color on a Date Ranch 250 Miles From Los Angeles

WINTER nights are cold on the California desert, even well inland where in midsummer the hottest temperature in the world has been recorded. December campers in this region need brisk bonfires and heavy blankets, and the Indian workmen at a large desert ranch cut huge ricks of wood for heating the ranch-house, the schoolhouse, the teacher's cottage and the Indian camps during the long evenings when the wind blows chill from the snow-covered mountains.

The ranch is a tract of about 65 acres, watered by warm springs piped down from the mountains, and was the first white settlement in this region. It lies in the middle of a fertile valley and was established about 40 years ago. Here is an oasis, delightful for six or seven months of the year, where date palms, cottonwoods, tamarisk and alfalfa are tawny in December but fresh and verdant in April. Shoshone Indians formerly inhabited this region and a few stragglers remain to camp in the valley, work the ranch and care for the ranch cattle. In summer they go up to the mountains where it is cool. A one-room school for Indian children has been established in the valley this year.

An important date-growing experiment is being made at the ranch, under the auspices of the Government Date Gardens at Indio, Calif. It is hoped that the trees may be kept entirely free from the scale which has attacked the date palms nearly everywhere, and that the off-shoots from palms grown at the ranch will be scale-free and can be used to establish date culture in various parts of the world, including Australia.

Plans are being made to build at the ranch in a small way for the accommodation of tourists, and as visitors come in greater numbers, these accommodations will be enlarged. The center of this desert valley is a day's drive by automobile from Barstow, Calif., and about 250 miles from Los Angeles. The valley itself is about 100 miles long and from two to eight miles wide.

As a winter resort this strip of mountain-walled desert has unusual charm. Colors ranging from the flaming reds and yellows of sunrise and sunset through the whole gamut of blues and misty purples play over the rugged peaks and slopes. The sun shines here almost every day in the year. Often there is no rain for six months and normally only two inches fall yearly, sometimes less than one inch. When rain does come it is usually in a sudden torrent that sweeps the gravel down the canyons, dashes dust from rocks and vegetation and vanishes over the jagged ranges in a glitter of mist before the flooding sunshine. Fleecy clouds float about in the winter skies, especially in the morning and in the evening. These catch rich and delicate color from dawn or sunset.

Snow on Flower Mountain

Near the ranch is a stretch of dry salt bed that gleams like snow beside the green alfalfa fields. Snow lies on the peaks of the giant ranges that are heaped and tossed about in bold blue silhouettes against the desert sky. But the sun pours into the great basin and keeps it warm during the day, even with snow falling on the near-by mountains. At one end of the valley lies Flower Mountain, so named by the Indians because of its brilliantly changing colors. The nearer mountains appear gray or yellow brown, scarred mounds and ridges in front of the towering ranges.

As in every desert, a great silence broods about the valley, broken at times by the voices of Indian children, the twitter of birds, the barking of dogs and coyotes. But the quiet here is perhaps intensified by the depression, for the valley is below sea level, the lowest part variously estimated at from 280 to 337 feet. At any rate, it is a dusty, velvety silence, the sounds being less thin and more vibrant than in high, dry altitudes. Water bubbles day and night through an irrigation ditch beside the ranch-house porch. It is a great winter haven for birds and many different varieties spend the cold months there or pass through on their way north and south. Quail and meadowlarks trot about the ranch as tame as chickens. Crows call across from mesquite-filled canyons, a red bird suns himself on a gate post, little gray snowbirds twitter in the greasewood. A burro brays, a horse whimpers. But above and beyond these sounds is the brooding, mysterious hush of vast, empty rocks and beds of sand.

Extreme climatic conditions here have made native animal life scarce, as well as plant life. There are prickly-pear, cholla, Spanish bayonet, sage brush, mesquite, greasewood and other vegetation that can live with little water. The animal life includes only the jack-rabbit, cottontail, horned toad, scorpion, lizard, rattlesnake, desert turtle, kangaroo rat, fox, mountain sheep, badger, lynx and other wild cats, and the different birds that stop at the ranch for food, water and rest. Under a grove of palms beside the ranch swimming pool the Burmuda grass is a thick green mat. At the bottom of the irrigation ditch pink and red and green moss has long tendrils.

The very scarcity of desert vegetation has its own peculiar attraction and the stiff, spiny varieties provide interesting silhouettes and bits of landscape composition as simple and restrained as an old Chinese print. You have, for instance, a bold outline of blue mountain against a dark red cloud softened by a screen of tamarisk. The giant palm tops rise against a jagged purple peak, and yellowing cottonwoods glow in the foreground. An Indian tent catches the delicate shadows of acacia trees. Smoke streams up from Indian campfires above a clump of greasewood. The vegetation itself is full of character, each shrub and tree an individual triumph over dust and wind and drouth.

Why the Great Heat

The valley's heat record, and the highest natural air temperature ever recorded, according to the United States Weather Bureau, was reached on July 10, 1913, when a tested standard thermometer exposed in the shade under approved conditions registered 134. Evaporation is excessive, as the relative humidity is extremely low most of the time, especially during the greatest summer heat. A thick vapor rises from the cultivated land along the irrigation ditches where a large per cent of the water evaporates before it reaches the alfalfa fields. Four crops of alfalfa are gathered on the ranch every year.

The excessive heat of this region in a latitude of 36° 37' N. (about the same as Norfolk, Virginia) is easily explained, says the United States Weather Bureau. The valley is situated well to the south of the summer storm tracks and has no alternating weather conditions such as characterize the passage of "highs" and "lows." "It is a typical solar climate, solar insolation being the chief control. During the summer days the air is excessively heated by the high sun, as there is too little moisture in the air to permit the formation of clouds. Excessive heating causes ascending currents, the air slips down the sides of the adjacent mountains to take the place of the air rising over the valley floor. The air which slips over the mountain slopes is heated dynamically as it descends. The winds are local and convectional. The desert sand, gravel, rocks and salt are so highly heated during the long days that they do not have opportunity to cool through radiation during the short nights. The cumulative effect of these various agencies results in the temperatures quoted."

In summer the ranch is a welcome refuge from desert heat and dust. In winter it is an unusual spot, with magnificent snow-capped mountains hemming in the sunny, sandy valley, and with gorgeously colored cloud banners heralding the sunny days and the long starry nights.

CARNIVAL OPENS AT DARTMOUTH

Ski and Snowshoe Meet Are Features of the Events of Second Day

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 6—Dartmouth's annual carnival, which opened yesterday with a cross-country ski run and risk events, was continued today with a program which included a ski and snowshoe meet and swimming events between Rutgers and Dartmouth. This evening the carnival, musical comedy "Atmosphere" will receive its first presentation, to be followed by the carnival ball.

Special trains yesterday brought approximately 1000 guests to the town, and hotels and lodging houses were taxed to their capacities to accommodate the visitors. At the end of the day's carnival events, Williams led in the scoring with 18 points. The other contestants followed with McGill, 15; Dartmouth, 8, and New Hampshire, 2. In the Intercollegiate Winter Sports Union events Dartmouth led with 22 points, Williams scored 18 points and New Hampshire 4.

The skating events were held at the rink constructed on Memorial Field, the feature being a half-mile race, won by M. W. Cogan of Dartmouth, international junior speed champion of 1923, with M. W. Brewster of Williams, second, and S. I. Harris and F. H. Thompson, both of Dartmouth, third and fourth. R. E. Bolton of McGill led the field in fancy skating, while in the free skating the winners were: C. D. Harding Jr. of Williams, first; R. E. Bolton of McGill, second; H. Campbell Brown of McGill, third; R. R. Heald of Dartmouth, fourth; L. C. Smith of New Hampshire, fifth.

In the seven-mile cross-country ski race S. K. Platt '25 of Williams was the winner in the seven-mile cross-country ski race, coming in 50 yards ahead of T. M. Brown of McGill in 60 minutes 56 seconds. W. B. Thompson of McGill, T. B. Farwell of Dartmouth, A. W. Edson of Dartmouth, F. Wilder of Dartmouth and G. McHelson of New Hampshire followed in the order named.

The guests of the carnival committee enjoyed the skating at the rink and the double track toboggan slide which had been constructed over the seats of the stadium. A program of fancy skating was provided by Miss Freda Peterson and Miss Jean Carlisle and a comedy skating act by Bill Small.

TWO JUDGES ARE NAMED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 6—Charles A. Walsh, Republican, Providence attorney, and Herbert L. Carpenter (D.), formerly Attorney-General, yesterday were elected by the state Legislature to the two vacancies on the Superior Court bench of the State.

Office Equipment

Merchandise of high quality, ability to suggest maximum effect and efficiency at the least possible expenditure, are good reasons why this company serves so many customers who will not go elsewhere.

Pacific Desk Company
Theodore F. Prince, President
420 So. Spring St. Los Angeles — 225 E. Third St. Long Beach

I. MAGNIN & CO.
Retailers—Importers of Womens Exclusive Apparel and Accessories
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Notice California Motorists

Your headlights must be properly adjusted and equipped with a legally approved device January 1, 1925.

ARE YOURS?

HEADLIGHT ADJUSTING STATION No. 1
1358 So. Figueroa Street
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Objets d'Arts
Paintings
Los Angeles
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ERNEST SWIFT Inc
Fashion Individuality
Importers
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Hollywood, California

DOROTHY'S SHOP INC.
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LOS ANGELES
Opposite Westlake Park
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel for All Occasions

MAin 2936 — 11 A. M. to 12 P. M.
Main 1006 — 11 A. M. to 12 P. M.
Patricks
"A Restaurant of Distinction"
Table d'Hote dinners 75c—85c—$1.00
643 S. Grand Avenue Los Angeles

If you are planning a complete new furnishing scheme or just a few changes to bring new charms to old rooms, this is an opportune time to take advantage of the whole-hearted co-operation you'll find at

Barker Bros.
Creative Furnishers of Beautiful Homes
LOS ANGELES

Majolica from Italy

Art pottery that is particularly attractive in the Italian and Spanish type of house. Bullock's offers a wide selection—each [illegible] rful.

Hill Street Balcony

Bullocks
"One o'Clock Saturdays"
Los Angeles, California

From Tidy Tips Flowerland

This New Garden Book Is For You

One hundred twelve pages, describing many California plants, seeds and bulbs, also a fund of valuable information for garden lovers everywhere—East or West.

PLANT A "FLOWERLAND" COLLECTION OF CALIFORNIA-GROWN PERENNIAL PHLOX—

Our Phlox are grown in very loose sandy loam which produces a strong, clean root system, and the stock this season is exceptionally fine.

Five Phlox that are worthy of a place in every garden. Plant them in masses and note the blending of colors.

Price 35c each, $3.50 per doz.

1 Each of the 5 varieties (5 in all).....$1.50 Postage paid
3 Each of the 5 varieties (15 in all).....$4.00 Postage paid
6 Each of the 5 varieties (30 in all).....$7.50 Postage paid

ELIZABETH CAMPBELL (Medium). The well-known but always scarce variety. Bright salmon-pink with lighter shadings and dark red eye; one of the finest varieties yet produced.
RHEINLANDER (Medium). A pleasing salmon-pink with flowers of very large size.
RUNSTROM (Medium). An improved form of the popular variety Pantheon; fine for massing, of a Paul Neyron rose color.
WIDAR. Light violet-rose, with a very large and distinct light center which intensifies and illuminates the delicate coloring. A Phlox that will please.
WANADIS. Equally as good as Widar. The color is a shade deeper and the flower spikes are well proportioned and very large.

Plant Wanadis, Widar, and Elizabeth Campbell together and know the supreme joy of an attractive flower bed. The blending of the colors in these three varieties is perfect.

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"There is no substitute for Music"

Chickering

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MUSIC COMPANY has been growing with the great community it serves for 45 years. Our growth is not measured alone in material expansion. The ever widening scope of service to Man through Music is our greatest growth. Music expresses Harmony. Thus every sale, whether it be a harmonica or a Chickering with the Ampico is a means toward the expression of Harmony.

Chickering or Marshall & Wendell Pianos with and without the Ampico. Brunswick and Victor machines and records, Brunswick-Radiola, Zenith, De Forest, Radiola and Angelus Radio. Sheet music of every description. "Agreeable Terms Always."

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MUSIC COMPANY
806-808 So. Broadway and 332 So. Broadway

STORES ALSO IN LONG BEACH, RIVERSIDE AND SAN DIEGO

RADIO

MIXING OF FREQUENCIES SO THAT OSCILLATOR GIVES DOUBLE SETTING DESCRIBED

Distinctive Feature of Superheterodyne Receiver Is Outlined in Detail in Second of Series of Articles Written in Simple Form for the Novice

This is the second of a series of articles on the theory and construction of superheterodyne receivers. It carries on the last point under discussion, the mixing of two frequencies to get certain results.

In our last article we had an intermediate amplifier that could amplify only the numeral two. We showed how a miniature transmitting station or oscillator in our set sent a wave which we called numeral eight, so that when mixed in our first detector or mixing tube with the incoming wave, numeral 10, we had the difference of the two incoming figures or number two which was then easily amplified.

In that particular instance we subtracted the oscillator wave from the incoming wave. But this is not the only way the same result can be obtained. We can subtract the incoming wave from the oscillator wave and get the same result. Of course in that case we set the oscillar at 12 instead of at eight in order to get our difference of two. In other words, as long as the difference between the incoming wave and the oscillator wave is two, we can get it by setting the oscillator at one of two points for a given wavelength.

One of the peculiarities of this circuit is the fact that an unmodulated wave from the oscillator is mixed with the modulated wave from the transmitting station, and that, despite this case of two decidedly different forces, the resulting wave or figure two is completely modulated, reproducing the music from the radiocasting station with great accuracy. The circuit has its greatest appeal to the engineer in the unique methods it uses to obtain results.

It is the very fact that the change of wavelength is obtained as it is that makes the superheterodyne selective. Since nothing can get through the long wave amplifier, that is, the intermediate amplifier, except a signal that has been changed over by the oscillator playing against the first detector as it were, the only signal heard will be the exact one stepped up by the oscillator. Lots of other signals may come in, but unless the oscillator is set so that the wave it is sending out mixes exactly with one of the incoming waves, so that the resulting difference will make a signal to which the intermediate amplifier will respond, the extra signals will never get back to the detector.

This brings us to the intermediate amplifier. Since the variation of the oscillator may be made to accommodate any incoming wave, the tuning of the intermediate amplifier is set at one position only. The selectivity is dependent upon the filter transformer, which may be the first or the last of the intermediate transformers. The majority of sets use the first transformer as the filter. This must be tuned so that our figure two only and nothing else will get through, otherwise the selectivity of our set is lost.

The general order of tubes and transformers is shown in the accompanying diagram. The tubes are drawn out, while the symbol for a transformer is used. A scroll is always a coil or, to be more technical, an inductance. Two of these placed together for the purpose of effecting a transfer of energy from one stage to another is called a transformer. An oscillator is formed by deliberately feeding back energy from the plate circuit to the grid circuit. A is the plate coil and B the grid coil. These are shown coupled together. This is identically the same thing that occurs when the tickler in a regenerative set is coupled too closely to the grid coil. The set is heard to "plunk" and at that time sends forth a steady radio frequency signal. It is this signal transmitted by an antenna that mixes with a radiocast station's incoming concert and messes up the frequency, so that only a whistle and blurred music is heard.

A condenser placed across coil B tunes this circuit so that the oscillator's wavelength may be easily changed to the point where it will mix properly with the incoming signal. The loop is tuned by a condenser so that the desired incoming station may be chosen. C is a pickup coil which gets the energy from the oscillator and passes it into the first detector for our little mixing process. The transformers are shown in their usual form, but with the grid and plate returns left open for simplicity.

V. D. H.

Eye Called First Radio Receiver

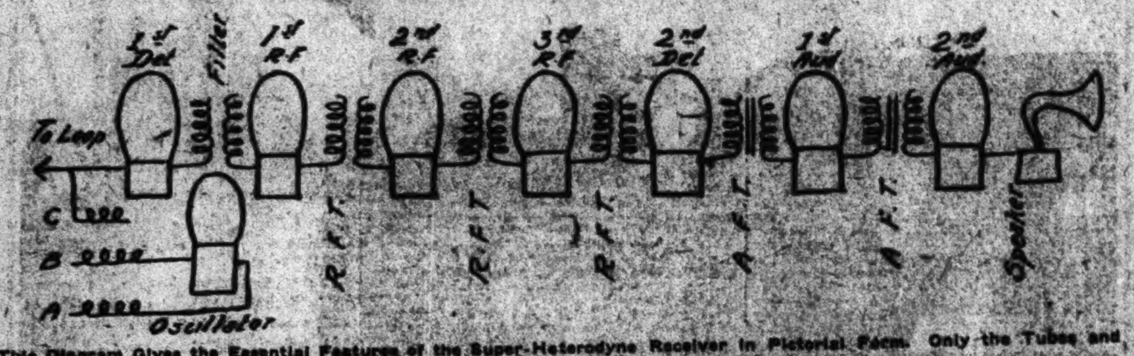
Reasons Discussed for Believing Eye Acts as Receiver and Transmitter

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 26—That the human eye might be termed the first wireless receiving set employed by man was one of the possible theories propounded by Sir Oliver Lodge in the course of his inaugural address as president of the Radio Society of Great Britain. Sir Oliver Lodge and Mr. Marconi may be said to be the two pioneers of radio work in Britain. The eye, he said, received and detected radio waves of extremely short and definite length, and there was something in the eye which flung off electrons in the same way that it is now known that they are flung off when radio energy is put in motion. Human vision was, in fact, a photo-electric phenomenon.

Discussing electrons and protons and their movements, Sir Oliver said that it was now known that some stars had a temperature to be reckoned in millions of degrees. It might be possible some day to see in the laboratory, on a small scale, what sort of strange and violent things were going on there, and what would happen if electrons and protons clashed. To himself the answer was clear enough. The two would vanish in a puff of radiation and all that would persist of them would be their energy traveling across space with the speed of light.

Lineup of Tubes and Transformers Shown



This Diagram Gives the Essential Features of the Super-Heterodyne Receiver in Pictorial Form. Only the Tubes and Transformers With Their High Potential Connections Are Shown.

NEW YORK BOY SCOUTS BUILDING RADIO SETS

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (Special)—A radio club that is second to none in point of results obtained in experimentation, despite the youth of its members, is that of Boy Scout Troop 226 of Brooklyn. This club, composed of the 32 scouts in the troop, has a DX record of 31 stations, including KGO, Oakland, Calif., logged on a two-tube reflex set they built themselves, besides having a record of receiving 3000 miles on the loudspeaker.

A set-building class, consisting of 15 scouts, is always building apparatus. At this time the set-building class is especially busy, because the club expects to give an exhibition of sets and apparatus at the parents' meeting which is being planned during National Scout Week. The code class is active for the same reason.

Many of the Scouts are interested in radio building on a large scale and also radio transmission, so several radio operators have been invited to speak at the Radio Club's meetings. Several letters have also been sent to radio manufacturers requesting permission to visit and inspect their factories.

The troop also is planning to build a transmitting station. Looking toward this, half the club is studying to pass the Government operators' examinations. A short time ago it was decided to print a two-page radio sheet called the Radio Scout. It is published every two weeks and contains news of the troop radio club, lectures, articles, and advice to radio fans, besides a few radio jokes and radio Scout stories.

CUBA HEARS PROGRAM FROM CENTRAL CANADA

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 12 (Special Correspondence)—From far off Cuba comes an appreciation of a concert radiocast on Dec. 28 by CNRW, Winnipeg. A letter, written in Spanish, has been received by officials in charge of this station from Mario J. Fernandez, Apratio No. 17, Colon, Cuba, in which he states he was able to tune in on this program, which marked the first anniversary of radiocasting by the Canadian National system.

Colon is about 2400 miles from Winnipeg. Several similar letters have been received in Manitoba from this zone recently, and CKY (Manitoba Government Telephones) is considering the matter of arranging a program in Spanish for the benefit of its southern audience.

RADIO HEARD ALL OVER SHIP

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP) (By Mail)—The 23,000-ton liner Aorangi, the world's largest motor ship, is the first ship to be fitted with apparatus whereby radiocasting can be heard all over the ship. The installation, a ship's orchestra repeater, can be used for music, lectures, concerts or any other purpose for which simultaneous hearing on all parts of the vessel is desired.

SHIELDING COMING INTO MORE GENERAL USE AT PRESENT

Use of Nickel-Coated Zinc Preferred to Copper and Tin Foil as Shielding

Metal shielding of radio sets has rather dropped off in popularity during the last year, since much of the difficulty that caused its original use was the haphazard method of constructing regenerative receivers. At the present time there is a tendency to come back to shielding, which is quite useful at times if used properly. It should be kept some two inches away from coils. The difficulty in cutting and fitting it has been obviated by the placing on the market of shielding cut to standard sizes, much as in the sale of panels.

Aluminum, copper and tin foil have been used in the past for shielding. Unfortunately tin foil stock does not readily adapt itself for fastening to panel stock. Sheet metal, having some degree of stiffness, is more convenient.

The question arises, which metal should be used. Copper is decidedly expensive and corrosion makes it turn green after a time, especially where soldering is done. Aluminum has a habit of collecting an oxide coat which destroys the good electrical contact. Furthermore aluminum does not lend itself to soldering within the limits of the fans' equipment. Magnetic metals such as iron cannot be used.

During the war, nickel-zinc was used to a large extent for trench mirrors. This is a pure zinc sheet metal which has been given a nickel coating, producing a mirrorlike finish. It lends itself readily for shielding purposes, and the nickel finish decidedly enriches the appearance of the inside of the set. Connections can be readily soldered to it. The metal can be purchased in convenient sizes and is very inexpensive.

For the average use behind a variable condenser a circular shield serves the purpose. In cases where some protection between stages is desirable a shield with a flap coming out at one side is recommended. Where shielding of this sort is used it should be electrically connected to the rotor plates and on the ground side of the circuit. A little more general use of shielding will do much toward solving the body capacity problem which is characteristic of home-constructed sets. Some manufacturers are going to the extent of completely lining the inside of the cabinets in order to entirely eliminate any possible external interference. Where a cabinet is lined in this manner the shielding is as a rule directly connected to the ground terminal.

STATIONS IN FAR NORTH PAYING WAY

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 5 (Special Correspondence)—The radio stations established by the Dominion Government in the vast northern spaces between Dawson City and Hudson Bay, are already paying costs of operation, according to Maj. Arthur Steele, official in charge of government radio installations in the north. Five stations have been constructed in the Arctic regions and another will be installed on Herschell Island as soon as equipment can be shipped to that point.

Since the telegraph lines to Dawson City were broken by storms some time ago communication has been maintained by the government radio system in a satisfactory manner. The stations are now supplying the Dominion Meteorological Service with daily weather reports from the Far North. As most of the storms which affect the northern half of the continent originate in or near the Arctic circle, these reports are proving of great value to the daily weather forecasters, and will doubtless assist farmers and others to save valuable crops and property.

Music From Air Liked by Chinese

San Francisco's Chinatown Is Network of Antennae

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6 (AP)—Chinatown holds the local record for the greatest number of aerials to the block. In one square there are 23 sets. The picturesque Oriental roofs are a maze of these wires.

The elder Chinese like the music best, as it is difficult for them to understand radio talks, but their children, all students at American schools, interpret them rapidly.

Gon San-mue, interpreter for the immigration service, recently wrote to one of the radiocasting stations: "Automobiles are so numerous in Chinatown on Sundays that there is little pleasure in riding, but since I have built my radio set I am content to stay at home."

FURTHEST SOUTH STATION PLANNED

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 6—Radio fans, who pick up the signal LRT will be in communication with the world's southernmost radio station, which is about to be set up in the South Orkney Islands where the Argentine Government maintains a meteorological observatory.

With the installation of the new radio station the men on the lonely island job will be able to while away the long Antarctic nights by listening to Buenos Aires operas, tangos and, perhaps, sprightly dance music radiocast from the top of the world.

DE FOREST GETS INJUNCTION IN SUIT ON TUBES

Preliminary Injunction Against Radio Corporation of America Granted

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 5—Judge Hugh M. Morris, in the United States District Court, has granted a preliminary injunction to the De Forest Radio Telephone & Telegraph Company against the Radio Corporation of America, it was learned tonight. The plaintiffs alleged that the audion tubes sold by the defendant company infringed on their patent rights.

The plaintiff had also sought an injunction against the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company but this was denied. The court, in handing down the decision, enjoined the sale of tubes as manufactured by the Westinghouse Lamp Company, a subsidiary of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

It was alleged in the suits that radio receiving equipment in thousands of homes is involved and that a conspiracy existed to further the distribution of radio equipment infringing on the De Forest patents between the defendant company and the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company and the Westinghouse Lamp Company.

The patents on the electric audion tube, it was stated today, will expire on Feb. 15 of this year.

SETS MAY NOW GO TO MEXICO

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Moss is sending a communication to collectors of customs stating that he has been advised by the Secretary of State that the restrictions upon the export to Mexico on radio receiving sets and equipment have been removed, and that this material may now be exported to that country without licenses.

Radio Programs

For Friday, February 13

WGY, WRC and WJZ will all be connected in on one circuit on this date for the joint radiocasting of a dinner to Elihu Root. Besides Mr. Root, other noted speakers will be on the program for the evening. Previous to the dinner, WJZ will radiocast a talk on "Public Speaking" as part of the educational work offered by New York University. And just to show that the west coast has its radio educational feature, a lecture will be given by Prof. Franklin E. Foltz, assistant dean, School of Business Administration, University of Oregon Extension.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Edison Elec. Ill. Co., Boston, Mass. (303 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Big Brother Club; B. F. D speaking on "Fire Precaution." 7:15—James A. Watts, tenor. 7:30—A. E. Richardson interviewed by Otto Grow. 8—Neapolitan program. 8:30—U. S. Army Band concert.

WDBH, C. T. Sherer Co., Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)

7:15 p. m.—"The Twinkle-Twinkle Story Teller." 8—Concert by the Thule Male Chorus of 25 voices.

WGY, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)

8 p. m.—Musical program. 9:15—Speeches of Union League Club dinner; speakers, Elihu Root, Harlan Fiske Stone and Charles Evans Hughes. 10:30—Program of Grieg compositions by WGY Orchestra.

CNRT, Toronto, Ont. (356 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Concert by King Edward Hotel Orchestra.

WEAF, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, New York City (492 Meters)

6 to 12 p. m.—Dinner music from Hotel Waldorf-Astoria; talk in connection with the fifteenth anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America; Sol Deutsch, violinist; Blanche Elizabeth Wade, story teller; Gertrude Otto, contralto; Harmony Hour; Astor Orchestra; Prof. V. Karapatoff, cellist; Charles Gilbert Spross, composer-pianist and group of artists; Lido-Venice Orchestra.

WJZ, Radio Corporation of America, New York City (455 Meters)

7 p. m.—Hotel Commodore Orchestra. 8—"Learn a Word a Day." Wall Street Journal review. 8:10—NYU Air College: "Public Speaking," R. C. Borden. 8:40—Helen Davis, banjoist. 9—Looseleaf Current Topics; Union League Club Dinner: Celebration of Elihu Root's birthday; speakers: Elihu Root, Bishop William T. Manning, Charles E. Hughes, James M. Beck, Solicitor-General, and Frank W. Stearns; WRC, Washington, will radiocast at 10 p. m. 10:30—Beaux Arts Orchestra.

WGR, Federal Telephone Manufacturing Co., Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

8:15 to 11 p. m.—Concert.

KDKA, Westinghouse Electric Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Music. 8:15—Report of the Pennsylvania State Tax Commission. 8:30—Concert.

WWJ, Detroit News, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Detroit News Orchestra.

WRC, Radio Corporation of America, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—Children's Hour. 7—Dinner music from the New Willard Hotel. 8—Bible talk. 8:15—Concert by the United States Marine Band. 9:15—Union League dinner: Addresses by Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes, Elihu Root and Harlan Fiske Stone. 10:30—Dance music by the Beaux Arts Orchestra. 11:15—Organ recital by Otto Beck.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WBAP, Star-Telegram, Fort Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 9:30—Popular music.

WMAQ, Chicago Daily News, Chicago, Ill. (447.5 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Orchestra. 8—Weekly Wide-Awake Club program. 8:30—Musical geography. 9:15—Concert by Hyde Park Treble Glee Club.

WDAF, Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo. (411 Meters)

8 p. m.—Popular program. 11:45—"The Merry Old Chief" and the Plantation Players.

WLS, Sears-Roebuck Company, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)

8 p. m.—R. F. D. program; "Co-operative Marketing in Minnesota." 9—Orchestra.

KYW, Westinghouse Electric Company, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Talks under the auspices of the American Farm Bureau Federation. 9 to 2:30 a. m.—Midnight revue program.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KGW, Morning Oregonian, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)

8 p. m.—Lecture by Prof. Franklin E. Foltz, assistant dean, School of Business Administration, University of Oregon Extension. 10:30—"Hoot Owls."

Question Box

330. Could you give me the address of the manufacturer of the two-tube reflex set using a sodion detector which was published in the Monitor recently? I should like to buy one.—F. T., New York City.

(Ans.) This set was described by M. B. Sleeper and any inquiries regarding it may be sent directly to Mr. Sleeper at 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York City. We do not believe that any concern is making up these sets complete for the market but a complete kit could probably be obtained from Durrant, Inc. at the same address.

SUNSET STORIES

The Sleeping Car Puzzle

BOBBY was not very big and he was having his very first all-night trip on the train.

"It isn't a very wide house but it is a long one," he observed as he stepped into the sleeping car.

"It is a long house," smiled his mother, "and it will have lots of little rooms after a while."

"Where?" questioned Bobby with keen interest.

"You'll see," answered his mother.

So Bobby just waited and watched and watched and waited. The outdoors flew by and the long narrow house jiggled. Sometimes there were cornfields going by on wings and sometimes pastures with cows and horses. Then little towns and creeks and bridges scurried by in a hurry. And soon it began to get dark.

"There is something happening over there," Bobby whispered. "The porter is pulling down the wall!"

"Yes," smiled his mother.

"He is pulling out just everything from up there in the wall—it's like a conjuring trick!" Bobby looked on quietly but with big eyes. It was all very wonderful, this moving house. "Now he is fixing a bed! This house has an upstairs!" he exclaimed presently.

"Oh, no," corrected his mother.

"But there goes a man up a ladder into the upstairs."

"Surely," laughed his mother, "the upper berth."

"I think that porter is a wonderful man!" said Bobby.

When it was finally time for him to go to bed, Bobby was eager to see his house in "No. 5." He dropped his dusty shoes on the floor and presently was ready to creep between the covers. He liked the bureau in the end where his mother put his folded clothes, and the little mirror between the windows. He liked the neat covers, the two little lights that were so very near, and the tiny hammock where he was allowed to put his teddy bear. Now and then he peeked through the little crack under the windowshade and watched the lights that went winking by, until presently he was sound asleep.

In the morning when he found his shoes all bright and shiny, he was about to exclaim out loud, but then he thought to himself, "It must be that porter again. This car is full of puzzles," and he went on into the dining-car with his mother.

After a nice hot breakfast, with plenty of griddle cakes and maple syrup, he was amazed to come back and find his bed all gone and everything put away, except the teddy bear, the suitcase and the coats.

"I'm going to sit right here," he decided firmly, squeezing his teddy bear, "or maybe everything will disappear."

For the next few minutes he watched the porter closely. He was making up another berth and stowing away all the curtains, blankets, pillows and everything in a neat little place in the wall. Bang went the wooden door. Bobby grinned.

"You're a regular conjuring man," he said after a while, when the porter took his big brush and cleaned off Bobby's coat. "You do such 'stonishing things!"

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The AGGREGATE RESOURCES of these three institutions are $251,584,270.65 as of December 31, 1924; of which $96,237,119.43 are those of The First National Bank of Los Angeles, $155,347,151.22 of the Pacific-Southwest Trust & Savings Bank, and $600,000 capital and surplus of the First Securities Company.

Thousands Visit Asheville, Play Place of Middle South

Mountain Beauty and Even Climate of Western North Carolina Resort, Within Day's Travel of 50,000,000 Persons, Are Year-Round Attractions

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 3 (Special Correspondence)—Set down in the center of the valley of the French Broadriver in the midst of the greatest of eastern United States mountains, Asheville, with its always temperate climate has been for decades the resort in winter and summer of those who knew it, but not until the coming of George Vanderbilt and the railroad and E. W. Grove and hard surface highways did it become a great play place of the middle south.

Situated within 24 hours' traveling distance of any terminal point within an area inhabited by more than 50,000,000 people, or nearly half the population of the United States, it attracts each year by its beauty and climate hundreds of thousands who have come to regard it as one of the finest of the American resorts, both in summer and in winter.

All the advantages of its beauty and climate were hidden until 20 or 25 years ago. It was seemingly out of the world then, and few persons came to see the beauty of the mountains and to live in the temperate climate. In the vanguard were a few writers, retired army and navy officers and business men who had built their fortunes. They came and settled in the little mountain city.

Mt. Mitchell, rising 6711 feet above sea level, dwarfed the Adirondacks and the Berkshires and brought many to the Blue Ridge country before railroad advertising had made "The Land of the Sky" known throughout the United States.

Mountain Playground

George Vanderbilt, looking for a place for his great estate, built adjoining the town his château and made about it thousands of acres of wild woodland park and formal garden. He bought about 150,000 acres and put into operation there the beginnings of natural scientific forestry in America. In 1914, the greater part of this acreage was sold to the Government and converted into Pisgah National Forest.

Mr. Vanderbilt directed the attention of the country to the beauty of western North Carolina. It was left to a business man to capitalize it and bring the Nation to it. E. W. Grove, who had made a fortune in St. Louis, "found" Asheville and called the world to it. He bought a great tract of land and built Grove Park Inn, said to be the costliest resort hotel in the world. He has added other hotels. Within the last year, he cut down a mountain in the center of the city, and on the plain he has made built a great hotel and [illegible] space for business development.

Golf courses, horse shows, music, and all the usual resort features, Asheville has in abundance; but the basis of its appeal is in the natural country where it lies—in its climate and its scenery. In few other places has nature been so lavish in her beauty as in the streams and valleys and mountains of the Asheville country. Close around the city are many mountains rising a mile above the level of the sea, 64 of them towering 6000 feet into the air. Mt. Mitchell, crowning them all, is 6711 feet in altitude. All the peaks are within easy reach of the city.

Mt. Mitchell and Mt. Pisgah are places of great interest to the tourists, and excellent motor roads run almost to the tops. Streams race through the valleys and gorges sparkling in the sunlight, tumbling over precipices in gorgeous falls. The variety of tree foliage is beautiful throughout the year and in the fall the reddened leaves present unusual beauty.

Hotel Accommodations

The climate of Asheville knows no extremes of heat or cold. The chill of winter is tempered by its southern latitude, and its altitude of 2250 feet above sea level forbids the oppressive summer temperatures of lowland cities. July is usually the warmest month of the year, with an average temperature of 71.7 degrees, and February the coldest month, with a usual mean temperature of 38.1 degrees. Even when cold weather comes, it does not penetrate like the cold dampness of lower sections. The highest mean temperature ever recorded was 74.1 degrees and the lowest mean temperature, 28.8 degrees.

There is never excessive rainfall and the greatest part of the days are full of sunshine.

The hotels of Asheville have at present accommodations for nearly 3000 guests, while many inns and boarding houses can accommodate an equal number. Several apartment houses have also been erected during recent years and others are contemplated to take care of the increasing transient population. Among the principal hotels are Grove Park Inn, Kenilworth Inn, Battery Park Hotel, George Vanderbilt, the Manor, the Langren, and the Swannanoa-Berkeley.

"Land of the Sky"

Sport is an important feature in Asheville. Golf particularly is popular and individual play and matches between the leading golfers are played the year round on links at both the Asheville Country Club, at the foot of Sunset Mountain, and the Biltmore Forest Country Club, on a part of the old Vanderbilt estate. Many tournaments in both tennis and golf are played annually.

Horseback riding through the bridle paths leading into the mountains which surround the city, lined with laurel and rhododendron, is a pastime for many visitors.

Motor trips over the paved roads which lead in all directions from the city furnish another of the varied forms of entertainment. Buncombe County, in which Asheville is situated, is said to have more miles of paved roads than any county in the south. Connecting highways of concrete and asphalt reach out from Asheville to other cities hundreds of miles away. The city has become the center of myriad other smaller resort towns throughout the Blue Ridge and the Craggies.

While some of those who come to "the Land of the Sky" live at fashionable hotels others slip out into the mountain country beyond. Many Asheville people and visitors own or lease cabins in the mountains, which range from shacks to lodges with servants and motor cars and stables. There are whole colonies of mountain lodges to rent in the country.

Asheville is growing; but it is still unspoiled. A city has grown up in the mountains, but an hour from the city over the highways and the old mountains are there and in their forests today as yesterday.

Views of Mountain City of Asheville, Renowned All-Year Resort

Upper Left: View of Business Section of Asheville, N. C., Looking Southeast toward Beaucatcher Mountain From Roof of Battery Park Hotel. Upper Right: Beaver Lake at Lakeview, a Suburb of Asheville. Lower Left: Chimney Rock Precipice Showing Western Mountains. Lower Right: Party Returning to The Manor, Asheville, After a Morning Canter.

MOTOR TRADERS LEAVE WEMBLEY

Society Prohibits Display by Members at Next Exhibition

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 26—Sir Travers Clarke, the chief administrator of the Empire Exhibition, together with his staff, have lost no time in getting to work after the long delay which ensued while the Government was deciding whether Wembley should carry on in 1925.

Sir Travers, in a press interview, said that 90 per cent of the guarantors had agreed to let their guarantees stand over. New schemes of decoration, increased lighting, and improved roads figured in his program. In addition to a military Tattoo on the same lines as last year, he hoped to run a really good circus.

At the time of writing, a difficult situation has arisen with the Society of Motor Manufacturers & Traders. This society organized the motor exhibit last year, but while standing out from the 1925 exhibition it has also prohibited its members from taking space. One big firm of commercial motor manufacturers has ignored this and has taken 3000 square feet of space. Presumably the society is afraid of Wembley interfering with its annual Olympia show.

Another big point which has to be settled is that of catering. Lyons & Co., who, it is acknowledged on all sides, carried out a gigantic and extremely difficult task most efficiently, have refused definitely to undertake the catering again. They say, and it may well be imagined with good reason, that no one outside their organizaton could have had the slightest conception of its magnitude and its demands; and that it is only now realized what immense obstacles had to be overcome in making provision for the constantly fluctuating numbers.

It has been decided that this year the contract will be split up and that in addition to British firms catering for various classes, all the dominions and several of the colonies will conduct their own restaurants and offer the British public their national dishes.

Probably about September there will be a display to celebrate the centenary of organized steam transport in Great Britain. Another feature will be an exhibition of model houses including the much discussed and crticized steel house.

Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

VALUATION of the railways has been in progress since 1913, more than $100,000,000 having been spent in the work, of which the railroads have contributed about three-quarters. Under the terms of the Transportation Act, the value of the railways has a bearing upon the rates (section 15a, par. 2, Interstate Commerce Act) and the sums which shall be repaid to the Government under the "recapture clause" (par. 6, same section).

To fix rates which would enable the carriers "to earn an aggregate annual net railway operating income equal to a fair return upon the aggregate value," the Interstate Commerce Commission fixed a value of $18,900,000,000 based upon the proportion which the roads whose valuation had been determined bore to all the carriers. The net increase in property investment in 1920-1924, according to the Bureau of Railway Economics, has been $2,654,000,000, against which computations indicate an increase in capital outstanding of about $2,338,000,000 in the five-year period. Of this, $2,082,000,000 is funded debt and only $256,000,000 is now capital stock, an uneven distribution.

Tentative valuation and actual property investment, as shown by the carriers' books, differ, as the recent capital expenditures are not reflected in the former. Upon the tentative value, the net earnings of $975,000,000 are at a higher rate than upon the actual property investment, which is the proper basis, and which amounted to less than 4.4 per cent in 1924. While the Interstate Commerce Commission has stated that 5¾ per cent constitutes a "fair return," actual earnings have been below this figure, 1922 being 3.6 per cent, 1923, 4.5 per cent and in 1924, 4.4 per cent. There is no "guarantee of earnings," despite a prevalent misconception that such is the case.

The few roads which individually have earned more than 6 per cent must give back to the Government one-half of such excess, but as their valuations have not been determined, the amount due cannot be definitely computed. Therefore, these roads are holding about $70,000,000 in reserve to meet this recapture of earnings, when the Government places a final value upon the properties.

Missouri Pacific Increases Revenues

The Missouri Pacific has made remarkable gains in 1924, while other roads face decreased gross revenues. Its gross was $9,000,000 more than in 1923, amounting to $128,647,000 for 1924. Out of this, it showed a surplus after all charges of $6,500,000 against $120,000 in 1923—an equivalent of $9.05 a share against 16 cents. The acquisition of the Gulf Coast Lines is a valuable addition to the property.

The marked improvement in morale which has been apparent since L. W. Baldwin became president has been commented on, the Railway Age having noted the fact that the initials of the president have been translated into "Let's Work for Baldwin." Attention was called to his observant supervision in obtaining for his own line oil traffic which formerly had been piped over the Missouri Pacific to the tracks of a competing road, although actually produced on the Missouri Pacific.

While serving as operating assistant to C. H. Markham, director of the Allegheny region during federal control, Mr. Baldwin also spent the greater part of the time on line, certain members of his staff recalling that these inspection trips ended at Philadelphia at 6 a. m. every Sunday, at which time his car was met by members of the force who then compiled additional reports for his perusal when he departed the same evening. This intensive inspection work, carried to the Illinois Central and now to the Missouri Pacific, have produced two results, namely, improved morale and consequently, increased gross and net earnings.

Keeps Stockholders Informed

In distributing dividend checks, the Great Northern Railway sends to its stockholders a succinct statement of its operations signed by Ralph Budd, president, giving in a comprehensive manner the financial statement, followed by a brief analysis of the road's affairs. This includes a summary of earnings, the cost of moving freight which has risen from 34.2 cents per 100 ton-miles in 1914-1917 to 61 cents in 1923, with a reduction of 55.3 cents achieved in 1924, a statement of the co-operation of the employees, traffic conditions, and a general review of economic facts pertaining to the railways. This is all stated in plain words in four pages of text.

The Great Northern's policy is similar to that of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, formerly commented on, in seeking to inform the owners of the company of its affairs and to enlist their co-operation and support. The stockholder is an asset which untility companies are beginning to appreciate, and those which have sought their friendly assistance are among the favorably regarded companies in various activities today. The Great Northern has an average ownership of only 55 shares per stockholder.

Traffic officials of the Baltimore & Ohio have arranged to place The Christian Science Monitor on the westbound Capitol Limited, it having been carried heretofore only on the eastbound train. The Capitol leaves Baltimore at 2 p. m., Washington at 3 p. m., and reaches Chicago at 9 a. m., with a connecting through sleeper from Pennsylvania Terminal, New York at 8:30 a. m. Other well-known trains which carry the paper include the Oriental Limited of the Great Northern, the trains of the Illinois Central, Chicago Great Western; all trains between Chicago and St. Louis, excepting those of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois; and the North Coast Limited of the Northern Pacific.

Trans-Continental Passenger Service

"R. L. C." writing from Yountville, Calif., proposes that through passenger service be established from coast to coasts, the San Francisco Overland operating through to New York and the Pacific Limited to Washington. The proposal has merit although traffic officials whose opinions have been sought question its advantages.

One prominent passenger man stated that not enough passengers would travel daily to warrant even a through sleeper, as the majority of persons wish to break their journey by a stopover at Chicago, St. Louis or New Orleans. It also is held desirable to give passengers a fresh, clean car en route rather than operating one car for four days. If a sleeper were operated by one western line through to the east, every other road would wish the same privilege, it is stated, which might result in almost empty car mileage part of the way. Further queries will be made to ascertain the opinion of western passenger officials. It may be added that for many years a through tourist sleeper has been operated from Washington to San Francisco by the Southern Railway and Southern Pacific, through New Orleans. No standard cars are so operated.

Of Interest to Travelers

The Missouri Pacific and Chicago & Alton are featuring conducted tours through Mexico by special train. The first trip left Chicago and St. Louis Feb. 2, and another, from the same points with connection from Memphis, leaves March 2. Trains carry club, observation, dining and standard drawing room and section sleepers and the party is under the guidance of American and Mexican railway officers, the Mexican Government co-operating. The journey lasts three weeks, visiting places of tourists and commercial interest and is being arranged by C. L. Stone, passenger traffic manager of the Missouri Pacific and George J. Charlton, passenger traffic manager of the Alton.

With the addition of the Orange Blossom Special from New York to West Palm Beach via the new line the Seaboard has four through trains daily from New York to the South.

ROYAL DUTCH-LLOYD

LONDON, Feb. 6—Amsterdam District Court has decided Royal Dutch-Lloyd interests must pay October, 1924, coupons of 7 per cent to bondholders who contested reorganization. The decision means that the full face value of bonds must be recognized. It is probable the company will appeal to a higher court.

TEXAS COURT UPHOLDS CO-OPERATIVE MARKET

FORT WORTH, Tex., Feb. 6 (Special Correspondence) — Co-operative marketing of farm products is legal in Texas, the Second Court of Civil Appeals has ruled in a decision handed down here.

The decision upholds the law under which the Texas Farm Bureau is functioning, constitutionality of the measure having been attacked on the grounds that it violated the anti-trust laws.

The court found that the bureau was organized for the purpose of reducing the cost of production and distribution, and not to establish a monopoly in restraint of trade.

CUMBERLAND PIPE LINE

Cumberland Pipe Line for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, reports net profit of $439,446, equal to $14.64 a share on $3,000,000 stock, compared with $786,420, or $26.21 a share, in 1923.

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Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

Graack Pottery Made by Danes on Long Island

New York
Special Correspondence

ABOUT five miles out of New York City on Queens Boulevard, Long Island, suddenly appeared, about a year ago, a tiny shop with the sign, "Graack Pottery," over its door. In its little show window stood an array of jars and vases which looked "different" to the writer.

Now anything which can look "different" to a New Yorker immediately arouses her interest. The writer passes this shop many times every week, and for a long time she speculated about this pottery and its strange name. What did "Graack" mean? Was it Danish or Dutch for "Greek"? The vases were distinctly Greek in feeling, particularly those with graceful handles on the sides. At last she ventured to pay the shop a visit. She was cordially welcomed by Mrs. H. A. Graack Jr., wife of the proprietor, himself of the fourth generation of that family engaged in the pottery business. His father, born in Denmark, makes by hand the interesting things seen in the place.

It is worth a long journey to see a master potter at his wheel. No art is quite so simple, so primitive. The one and only tool necessary is the potter's wheel, or thrower's wheel, as it is sometimes called. This consists of a horizontal wooden disk about twelve inches in diameter and about three or more feet above the ground, connected by a vertical rod to a larger, thicker and much heavier disk. Power is applied to the lower wheel, sometimes by a motor, but most potters prefer to furnish their own power by foot, as speed responds more quickly and sensitively to foot power than to machine power.

The potter sits at his wheel. He takes a lump of plastic clay, carefully prepared and of the right consistency, and places it on the upper disk. With a swing of his foot he starts the wheels or disks spinning. Swiftly, lovingly, his deft fingers enter and close about the revolving mass. Swiftly before our astonished vision the clay takes shape, rises, spreads out, contracts at the potter's will. In a few minutes it is finished. The wheels stop. Where a moment ago lay a mass of shapeless clay there now stands a bowl or vase of exquisite beauty. A potter's wheel and the bare hands of the potter—we may say that this is all; but these alone will no more create a piece of pottery than a flowing brush, a bit of canvas and a pot of paint will create a picture. Back of the potter's hands there must be the true artist's vision.

It has long been known that clay deposits found in Florida are peculiarly adapted to the making of pottery and it is from this State, from the bottom of the Manatee River below Bradentown, that the clay for making the Graack pottery is taken.

When Mr. Graack has finished his work of molding the clay shapes on his wheel, the various pieces are first dried by natural process, unaided either by artificial heat or the sun's rays. This requires about three weeks, during which time it has to be inspected and turned frequently to see that the drying is uniform. It is doubtful if any pottery is made with more exacting care than is bestowed upon that made by this Danish potter. After drying has been completed it is fired in a double kiln, in which a steady white heat is maintained for about 30 hours.

Graack pottery as it comes from the kiln is beautiful in color and general appearance, being of a delicate terra cotta color or soft bisque. The vases in the accompanying illustration have been left unglazed on the outside, although a special hard white glaze is applied to the interior to make them water-tight. As they are porous the unglazed vases can be decorated by the application of ordinary oil paints and these designs can be made to harmonize with any scheme of room decoration. When badly soiled or slightly nicked they may be quickly resurfaced with a piece of fine sandpaper. For ordinary cleaning either a damp or a dry cloth is sufficient.

All the Graack pottery is not unglazed, however. This company specializes in four glazes, old rose, yellow, green and a most unusual and beautiful shade of violet. The glazed pottery is of a quality sufficiently fine for dining-table use, and Mr. Graack will make to order articles of almost any shape and size and of any one of their four colors. The prices are reasonable for such meritorious work.

The writer has seen a set of four candlesticks, a center bowl for flowers, two little compote dishes and a set of tiny nut holders all finished with the violet glaze. The set was used on a country house dining table. In the bowl were pink and lavender sweet peas and many green leaves of delicate shape, the candles were pink and so was the candy in the compotes. The rather rough Italian table linen was embroidered in green. The effect was charming and altogether suitable for the simple room in which the dinner table was laid.

How interesting it is to see the revival of interest in handicrafts all over this country. We shall always depend upon machines to make the everyday fundamental necessaries, but more and more we demand and appreciate again the handmade for the decorative side of life. And what joy this appreciation must bring to the makers of these lovely things. Where formerly the craftsman had little reward beyond his pleasure in his work he may now hope for a remuneration sufficient to provide the life of dignity and comfort which his skill and creative ability deserve.

Graack Pottery, a Danish Ware Made in New York. The Pieces Illustrated Are Not Glazed Outside, Though to Make Them Water-Tight a Hard Glaze Is Applied to the Interior. The Rough Porous Finish Lends Itself to Decoration in Oil Paints, Which Can Be Done to Order. Four Glazes Are to Be Had in Graack Pottery.

Four Secrets in Furnishing

FOR people who are trying to furnish a home at a minimum expense, there are several secrets of considerable value. The first is to make the most of what may be called the natural features of a room, the fireplace and mantel, the windows, the doors or open doorways, and any recesses or alcoves, shelves or other built-in fittings which have been provided. Two windows with attractive chintz curtains, and with a mirror or an unframed print hanging between them; or a shelf with a piece of pottery on it, will almost furnish the whole side of a room. An inexpensive cot-couch with a cover of colored burlap and a few cushions will complete the furnishing in a practical way.

A recess between fireplace and wall can be filled with the most unpretentious of bookcases made at home of packing-case boards, and stained or painted to match the wood-work. Its defects will be softened by the shadows at each end, while the books, and the ornaments on the top, will draw the eye away from its shortcomings. If a more elegant bookcase is available, it should be given a place where it will count for more, perhaps in another room.

Treatment of Spaces

French doors are always extremely decorative, and when fitted with chintz curtains (or plain ones if there is already enough chintz in the room), they give a furnished effect to a wall. A shelf or two anywhere will be immensely helpful in filling a wall space, for shelves require only a few books or well-selected ornaments to be attractive, and a chair or inexpensive painted stand placed beneath them will produce an effect of suitable furnishing. An open uncurtained doorway gives a bare and harsh effect to almost any room. The same doorway hung with the best available textile (burlap, chintz, beach cloth, which can be had in all colors for about 50 cents a yard, velveteen, rajah silk, or what not) will be quite a different thing, a real asset in furnishing. Of course a fireplace and mantel are the best possible beginnings for the furnishing of any sort of room.

Fine Pieces Dominate

The second secret is to have one or two really good things in a room, and depend upon them to give dignity and tone to the other pieces. A fine rug, Oriental or domestic, a well-made old mahogany table, a handsome mirror, a wing chair, or an ancient mahogany desk or secretary will give an air of distinction to a room, and lend its charm to the other furnishings. We say "or," not "and," in mentioning these articles. One or two of them placed skillfully, when, as we have said, the natural features have been made the most of, will go far toward solving the problem of furnishing; for commonplace and merely inoffensive pieces can be made subordinate to the best.

At that, these best pieces need not necessarily cost a great deal. They may be purchased at auction; or secured as "finds" after much rummaging in out-of-the-way second-hand shops; or bought from unappreciative persons glad to get what they can for them; or secured in poor condition, and furbished up with loving and intelligent attention. An interesting way to become possessed of them is to save one's money by small self-denials and buy especially desirable pieces from time to time.

Having achieved them, however, one should study the placing of them until the best position is settled upon for bringing out their good points and making them the centers for groups. For instance, the wing chair, charmingly upholstered, may be supplemented by an exceedingly inexpensive table, painted black and provided with a kindly and concealing cover. Or the fine mahogany table may be set out near the fireplace with a wicker chair of no great pretensions. Or the secretary may occupy the most prominent wall space in the room, and be flanked by commonplace cane-seated or repainted chairs. The handsome mirror will overshadow and justify even an ugly Victorian stand or console.

Distinguished Accessories

The third secret is to secure touches of distinction and elegance by means of accessories. A certain woman interested in furnishings remarked not long ago that the most attractive room she remembered seeing had in it hardly a piece of furniture of any real elegance or value; the effect was produced by means of fine and expertly arranged articles picked up here and there in Europe and America—prints, textiles, pieces of brass and pottery, and other comparatively inexpensive objets d'art. The charm of these lies chiefly in their difference, the fact that nothing exactly similar will be encountered in any other house, that they represent a choice and taste which is discriminating as well as original.

The ordinary house should not look like a museum; a few good articles will go a long way. It is well, however, to be wisely extravagant now and then in picking up when one sees it a delightfully faded bit of old Chinese needlework, a length of brocade, a lacquered box, a lampshade in good lines and colors, a mohogany or gilt mirror frame, a quaint print, a hand-blocked table cover, a beautifully colored bowl, a pair of old prism-hung candlesticks, or some other such thing which comes within the range of one's preference and means. A few of these articles, with any flowers or berries at hand, will lend to the simplest room an atmosphere of individuality and interest, as well as harmony of color and line.

Self-Control With Colors

The fourth secret is to keep to subdued and unobtrusive colors, except in hangings and accessories, and never to buy anything no matter how tempting it is; unless it will "work in" with the furnishings of the room for which it is intended. A lovely piece of rose-colored brocade is laid away in a certain trunk, because it refuses to go with anything at all in the house, which has had tones of yellow and orange and blue selected for the prevailing colors of its accessories. An alluring bit of tapestry or needlework or a table cover or curtain of an unsuitable color is a bad investment, and the temptation to use it may result in spoiling a scheme which has otherwise been well worked out. Keep to quiet tones, and when colors are allowed to run riot, see that they are entirely harmonious in their relation to one another as well as beautiful in themselves.

The Domestic Crafts of Central European Peasants

Vienna
Special Correspondence

PEASANT ornaments have their own peculiar interest. They are of infinite variety from the simple ones made of beads worn by the Ruthenians to those made by the Huzulians (both Ukrainian tribes) which are of hammered brass, silver and gold. In Salzburg and in the Tyrol they are of heavy filigree, in Egerland inlaid work is preferred. Each ornament has its definite purpose, its object being both for use and adornment.

Spinning wheels and hand looms, primitive in form, no longer have their place in all homes for the time when the peasant made everything for his own use has long since passed; still enough remain to give an inkling of what once was. In many places the peasant even now weaves his own carpets and hangings, even his linen, and the peasant woman still may be seen with her distaff carved perhaps by her shepherd lover when tending his sheep. He carves his gun, his stick racks and articles destined as love offerings, which will later have their places in the mutual home of the lover and his lass.

In the plains, the men, when not occupied with field work, make various objects. Winter is their time for chip carving milking stools, knife handles, forks, spoons, salt and egg boxes, chairs, and various articles of wood. The cow collars receive their share of attention as do cowbells. The village blacksmith in some parts also produces wrought-iron work of great beauty, hanging lamps, candlesticks, fire dogs, shields, and inn signs. In Styria, 100 years ago, they even used this material for jewelry, now chiefly to be met with in museums.

In Slav lands, the peasants delight in painting Easter eggs in multifarious designs. The technique is highly interesting, akin to that of etching, the instrument used being a piece of thin steel about half an inch long. The patterns are exquisite, and they are marvelously executed in bright and gay colors, but always in good taste.

Much more remains to be said about peasant art. Each branch merits a separate article. Even now no mention has been made of the pottery, forged iron, lanterns, honey-cake molds, rolling pins, pigs, pestles and mortars, mangle boards, and other wooden articles; nor of glass pilgrim's tablets, paper cutting, and pewter—"poor man's silver" it is called.

The finest existing samples may be seen at the museum for Volkskunde in Vienna and at the ethnographical museums at Prague and Budapest and at different provincial and local museums, such as Ruskin would have delighted in.

Spring Styles for Children

New York
Special Correspondence

IN a recent tour of the shops were found many practical as well as attractive styles for the wee maid and her small brother. Simplicity reigns in these diminutive garments, as it does in garments designed for big sisters and brothers.

The choice of materials is large. The simple old-fashioned dimity which launders so beautifully, is seen again, sometimes in colors, sometimes in white, with contrasting bands of sheer linen, daintily fagoted by hand. A great deal of smocking is present, as well as gay peasant embroidery. When the colors are artistically combined, the effect is very charming. Sometimes a touch of real Valenciennes lace is seen on neck and sleeves.

Voile, although seemingly a perishable fabric, holds its own. It does not crush easily and a warm iron soon freshens it up amazingly.

Of course, the gingham is always in evidence. With these little frocks bloomers to match are worn; sometimes soft silk ones are substituted for matching material.

Crêpe de chine has wonderful wear-resisting powers, to say nothing of its being quickly and easily laundered. It is shown in all the pastel shades; and by means of the little powders for tinting that are on the market, the colors can always be renewed. The counters that are piled up with these small garments are alluring in their colors. One is reminded of an old-fashioned garden, by the rose, shell-pink, apricot, peach, lavender and pale mignonette tints. We cannot forget the change from former years when we wore the eternal white, pale blue and pale pink!

Fitted Up For Tiny Tots

One shop visited, by its gayly-painted furniture, mingled with wicker, suggested a summer veranda. The garments were hidden in tiny wardrobes, small comfortable chairs were placed about for the young customers, a few carved elephants to amuse them, stood on a shelf, and a luxurious cushioned window-seat made one forget the roar of the Avenue was just below.

The little dresses shown were straight simple models, generally on yokes. The sleeves sometimes formed a part of the yoke, a copy of the raglan type. All these frocks suggested the Parisian touch as their fullness was carefully pressed down in groups of tucks, as the French garments come to us, fresh from the other side. Frocks of challis were shown, some with hair lines of colors, and some with little flower sprigs or calico patterns. Challis is both warm and light and of course needs no starch. Bloomers sometimes accompanied these frocks.

The little coats were straight, warmly interlined, and made of all the soft pile fabrics. Warm little leather jackets were shown for both girls and boys, ingeniously closed with a metal arrangement. Arctics also have them but the writer heard one small girl remark, "No; I want buckles like Mary's, so they can flap."

Here might be mentioned the small umbrellas, shown by one smart shop. They are little miniatures of Mamma's in colors, of course, such as red, blue, green and brown, and on the handles is a large choice of names, Mary, Dorothy, Elizabeth, Helen, Madge, etc.

Boys' Styles

Another shop displayed very attractive suits for little brother. Linens and ginghams were used for the tub models, and a great many straight trousers were seen, coming just above the knees. Those of white flannel buttoned on to a white broadcloth, cotton, or silk shirt. They were well tailored and the hem was put in by hand, making alterations easy. The ever-present blue serge was shown with a white shirt and a plain tie of matching color. To this a satin-lined English sacque coat was added for cool days or the street.

For play, the old stand-by, corduroy was shown. Straight little trousers of this material are to be worn with bare knees and heavy golf hose. The trousers were buttoned to shirts of pongee or tan gingham. They are both smart and serviceable. The rolled-down stocking, just below the knee, both of the heavy golf type or the plain black heavily-ribbed stocking, for more dressy wear, is a very popular style for the boy of 8 or 10.

A light-weight jersey or a finely-knit sweater, blending in color is sometimes worn with these trousers, instead of a coat, but sweaters really require a column to themselves.

For the most formal wear, when the small boy is fortunate enough to be invited to a party, a dinner coat was seen, with the regulation knickers, closed at the knee with a buckled band. This suit was of black broadcloth, the coat was satin lined, with waistcoat and jacket cut like father's.

Borrowed from the English is the Eton suit, with long striped gray trousers, copies of men's afternoon wear, a very short silk-lined black jacket and a waistcoat. With this outfit a diminutive derby hat is worn.

The charm of children's costumes like those of their elders is found in the choice of colors, the cut, the handwork and the fabrics. The garments are easily laundered and are so simple that a clever mother can make them. Moreover they are easy for the child to put on. Indoors the union suit, occasionally a slip, and a simple frock and bloomers are all the small maid wears. What a contrast to the clothing worn in her grandmother's day!

Remembering the Golden Rule

In homes where meat is provided in abundance it sometimes is the case that little use is found for the excess fat, and that of beef and mutton is thrown away. The writer, who makes her living as cook in a private family, and who considers it wrong to waste food, has obtained permission in such homes to give this surplus to those who do not have much meat, and in more than one case has found it gratefully accepted. One faithful laundress, mother of a family of seven, who regularly brought a can for the fat, said, "That's all the grease we have now." "We had French fried potatoes for breakfast with that grease," said another, "and they were so good!" Of course, such food is the more appreciated where meat cannot be provided often.

It is not much trouble to save the fat. The melted portion and scraps of cooked fat are put into the can together. The laundress comes on Tuesday, by which time the Sunday roast is reduced to a scrappy condition. We cut off the fat and put it in a paper container, and she can render it herself at home.

Fat that has become "strong," or which has been used with food that gave it an undesirable taste, may be made sweet and palatable by frying potatoes in it. The writer fried some fish in deep fat and afterward potatoes were cooked in this same fat and had a nice flavor. Moreover, the fat remaining gave no evidence of fish.

How to Butter Popcorn

When popping corn in a frying pan or omelet pan, put a portion of butter with each popperfull and have the pan and butter hot before the corn is put in. Salt each panful as popped.

This method not only butters every kernel but butters it on the inside when popped. If the corn is dropped on the rug it will not be likely to leave grease spots unless the kernels are stepped on.

Two Pies Men Like

As the man of the house sat down to dinner one day, a reminiscent smile flitted over his face, and he asked, "Why don't you ever make the kind of pie I had this noon?"

"What kind of pie was it?" the wife, of course, wanted to know.

"Oh, it was—good pie. Very good pie."

"How was it made?"

"I haven't a notion. It was yellow pie, though. Delicious pie."

The next time the wife shopped in town she obtained an invitation to lunch wherever that good pie grew, which, it appeared, it did only on one tiny lunch counter, Sally Jane's Spa.

All that the man of the house had said about the pie was true. Sally Jane herself revealed the fact that it was "lemon sponge," and she contributed this recipe:

Yellow Pie

Cream 1 cup sugar, 2 tablespoons flour and butter the size of a walnut. Stir in 2 beaten egg yolks. Add the juice and rind of one lemon; add slowly a cup of milk. Beat the egg whites stiff and fold into the mixture. Pour into a pastry-lined tin. Bake in a moderate oven until a knife blade, inserted, comes out clean.

It reminded that housekeeper of a "nut pie" she used to have at her college cafeteria. She remembered that she had seen students help themselves to two and even three wedges of this pastry, and she resolved to look up the recipe, which she had once copied in her diary.

Nut, or Sour-Cream Pie

Bring one and a half cups of sour cream slowly to a boil. Add 1 cup of powdered sugar, 3 yolks well beaten, 2 tablespoons of flour. Stir well till thick. Add one-half cup chopped raisins, one-half cup chopped nuts and vanilla. Pour into baked crusts and cover with the whipped whites of eggs sweetened.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Epic of the Frogs and the Mice

THE nature of the mock-epic or mock-heroic has become so familiar to English readers through Pope's charming phantasy, "The Rape of the Lock," that we are likely to think of the mock-heroic as something written many years after the poem it parodies, and so to overlook an amusing contemporary parody on the martial epic of Homer—for many years attributed to the great poet himself, though now generally placed a generation or so later. "Batrachomyomachia" or, more familiarly, "The Battle of the Frogs and Mice," is, according to Prof. K. O. Muller, "nothing more than the story of a war between the frogs and the mice which, from the high-sounding names of the combatants, the detailed genealogies of the principal persons, the declamatory speeches, the interferences of the gods of Olympus, and all the pomp and circumstance of the epos, has completely the external character of an epic-heroic poem; a character ludicrously in contrast with the subject." He finds it, however, "totally devoid of any sarcastic tendency—not on the whole, remarkable for vigor of poetical conception, and the introduction falls short of the genuine tone of the Homeric epos."

All this we may readily grant; it has, indeed, none of the irresistible social satire which sparkles and scintillates through the lines of the "Rape of the Lock," but then Pope's motive was primarily satire, his mock-heroic form is merely framework for his conception. Neither, on the other hand, would the modern reader dream of comparing this poem with Homer, on the score of poetic power; but as a delightful bit of nonsense it is worthy of our attention.

It begins in true epic fashion with the invocation to the Muse. Let us turn to Homer—

Achilles' wrath to Greece the direful spring
Of woes unnumbered, heavenly goddess, sing.

Or Pope

What dire offense from amorous causes springs,
What mighty contests rise from trivial things . . .
Say, what strange motive, Goddess,—

Similarly in the "Frogs and Mice":

To fill my rising song with sacred fire,
Ye tuneful Nine, ye sweet celestial quire,
From Helicon's embowering height repair,
Attend my labours and reward my prayer.

These appear to be written with equal gravity. It might be said, at this point, incidentally that a certain eighteenth century similarity in the lines is a bit deceptive. It is, of course, due to the fact that the translation of Homer cited is that of Pope and that Parnell, the translator of the "Frogs and Mice," is a contemporary of Pope.

As in all epics, the action begins at once:

A gentle mouse whom cats pursued in vain
Fled swift of foot across the neighboring plain,
Hung o'er a brink his eager thirst to cool
And dipp'd his whiskers in the standing pool.

The hero is soon accosted by a frog who inquires of his family, and the mouse replies in due form with the inevitable epic pedigree—

Known to the gods, the men, the birds that fly
Through wild expanses of the midway sky,
My name resounds,

And there follows the long line of ancestry.

Frequent, too, is the epic simile—

Not louder tumults shook Olympus powers
When earth-born giants dared the immortal powers.

Then there is a declaration of war by mice upon the frogs in vengeance for the lost comrade—and the process of arming is described with the meticulous care which characterizes so much of the Iliad. With such delightful fancy is it conceived that we imagine the writer could have fashioned admirable fairy tales for little folk. The mice are equipped with large shells of nuts as helmets, and with pine needles for lances. Even more gallant are the frogs—

Green was the suit his arming heroes chose,
Around their legs the greaves of mallows close.
Green were the beets about their shoulders laid,
And green the colewort which the target made.
Formed of the vary'd shells the waters yield,
Their glossy helmets glistened o'er the field.

And then, of course, there must be the gods, for an epic without their intervention were unbelievable.

(A solemn council called) the brazen gates
Unbar, the gods assume their golden seats;
The sire superior leans and points to show
What wondrous combats mortals wage below.

Here, however, an awkward complication arises. Zeus calls upon Pallas to take part upon either side, but she refuses. Why should she favor the mice who spoil her flowery wreaths, "rob my crystal lamp of feeding oil," and tear her sacred veil? But the frogs have made themselves equally obnoxious; for once when "spent with glorious toil" she sought refreshing slumber, "with noisy croakings half the nation rose." Even divine slumbers it appears were not immune to the "Brekk-kek kek," so vividly described by Aristophanes. (Did he, by the way, get his idea of the "Frogs" from this poem?) At Pallas's advice, it is decreed that the gods shall not intervene. The battle wages, fierce and furious in true Homeric fashion. There are amusing touches

A stone immense of size the warrior bore
A load for labouring Earth, whose bulk to raise
Ask ten degenerate mice of modern days.

How refreshing to realize that in Homer's day, too, they looked back to the good old solid virtues, neglected by the frivolous, pleasure-loving modern generation!

But the tender heart of Zeus is moved, or at least he is so accustomed to act as arbiter that he is forced to interfere after all. One preeminent mouse has emerged, "more a Mars in combat than a mouse," and the god determines to rally to the aid of the frogs, lest an Iliad rise "from a day's campaign"—

Unless some favouring deity descend
Soon will the frogs' loquacious kingdom end.

(Zeus apparently had not had his slumbers disturbed by their loquacity.) So the "cloud-compeller" nods, with the attendant results, "deep-lengthening thunders, the trembling of Olympus, and lightning which "rends its flaming passage through the skies." A new race is called in, "a sudden unexpected crew," with "harpy claws," "unnumbered joints"—

On eight long feet the wondrous warriors tread;
These mortal wits to call the crabs agree,
The gods have other names for things than we.

The conflict is over; the poem draws to its sonorous conclusion—

But down Olympus to the western seas
Far-shooting Phœbus drove with fainter rays;
And a whole war (so Jove ordained) begun,
Was fought and ceased in one revolving sun.

Not a great poem, to be sure, not equal to Homer, not clever like Pope with his subtle allusion, but a capital bit of nonsense, worthy of one who belonged to the race of the immortal Æsop.

C. F. B.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents.

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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Cost of remailing copies of The Christian Science Monitor is as follows:

	North America	Other Countries
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal
Christian Science Sentinel
Der Herold der Christian Science
Le Héraut de Christian Science
Christian Science Quarterly

Paean

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I saw a bluebird flash on azure wing
Dear God, my King,
How wondrous good thou art to me
That I should see this thing!

Morton Marshall.

Urushibara and Brangwyn

THE collaboration between two such typical representatives of the East and the West as Yoshijira Urushibara and Frank Brangwyn is as strange as it is happy, for in many ways it would be difficult to find greater contrasts in artistic means and ends than those employed by the two. Brangwyn bold, expansive, fired by an enthusiastic and powerful imagination, a past master in work of splendor and grandeur, and Urushibara, self-contained, painstaking, he, too, a master in his realm of art.

This collaboration, however, has stood the test in the past. The present illustration shows the latest outcome of Urushibara woodcuts from Mr. Brangwyn's drawings and is contained in a sumptuous volume published by Messrs. John Lane, the Bodley Head, Ltd. Mr. Laurence Binyon, in an introduction, after eulogizing the great masters of past centuries in the realm of Japanese color prints, refers to the gradual degeneration of this enchanting art and its ultimate revival through the enthusiasm of a small group of artists, of whom Urushibara was one, who through that delightful publication, the "Kokka," found a striking and convincing expression. The masters of Japan, at any rate of old Japan, consisted of a trio: the designer, the cutter of the wood block, and the printer. In much of Urushibara's work he has dispensed with any collaboration, taking upon himself all three functions. When co-operating with Brangwyn the cutting of the wood-block and the printing have constituted Urushibara's share of the work, and a very difficult and trying share, in which the damping of the paper for each imprint and the accuracy of register require the utmost care.

These difficulties, however, do not seem to exist for Mr. Urushibara and he has again done the fullest justice to his friend's brilliant drawings. There is plastic power in the group of trees and a golden glow over the receding mosques and minarets in the background, and the translator of Brangwyn's work has fully and spontaneously grasped its spirit.

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The Golden Horn. Woodcut by Y. Urushibara from a Water Color by Frank Brangwyn

Proving God's Presence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Psalmist realized the impossibility of being separated from God when he sang: "Whither shall I go from thy spirit? or whither shall I flee from thy presence? If I ascend up into heaven, thou art there: if I make my bed in hell, behold, thou art there."

Christians have always declared they believed God to be ever present. But have their declarations proved to be consistent with their practices? Throughout his ministry Jesus taught the allness of God and proved his teachings by the practical application of them. Whether the difficulty presented to him was one of sickness, lack, or sin, he immediately turned to one and the same source for relief; and he taught his followers to do likewise. Christian Scientists are endeavoring to obey the teachings of the Master by emerging from the blind belief that God is All to the demonstrable understanding of the truth of His ever-presence.

Declaring that God is All and claiming to believe it are not sufficient. We must actually prove it in our daily experiences. Spiritual preservation or deliverance in time of trouble comes as a natural result of applying our understanding of God daily and hourly. Many instances are given in the Scriptures of the protection from evil of those who relied constantly on God. To human sense, some of these experiences may seem miraculous; but when we understand God to be good, the only power and presence, we see that in reality good is the only power and presence. Since this is the truth, one who is obediently serving God, good, may rightfully expect protection from evil.

No student of music can ever become a musician simply by declaring that the law of music exists and is applicable. He must go farther than that and put his declaration into practice. He must first accept the truth of the presence and availability of the law of music, and then work from this basis. If at any time he makes a mistake, he will recognize that the error is his own, and that the law of music, which forever remains perfect, is in no way responsible for it. If he is an alert student, he will recognize that it is his consciousness of the perfection of the law of music that has enabled him to detect the error. God is ever present good, but mortals are benefited by this great truth only in proportion as they grasp it and put their understanding into practice.

Recognizing God, Spirit, as All, and being obedient to the demands of God by greater spiritualization and purification of thought, we may prove God's omnipresence. One who believes in material law and allows this falsity to govern him reaps the result of his belief, in discord, sin, and sickness. One who understands something of spiritual law and of its infinite perfection, and who applies this understanding to his daily needs, is constantly gaining greater freedom and harmony. Each time this law is applied and proved, a greater understanding of it is grasped, the dream of materiality becomes less real, and the spiritual nature of man and the universe unfolds more fully to thought.

Jesus, the master Christian, never wavered in his reliance on God. It is noticeable throughout the record of his earthly career that the more temptations and difficulties he encountered the firmer were his affirmations of truth and the stronger his allegiance to God. It is recorded that after he had fasted forty days and forty nights in the wilderness, he was tempted of the devil in various ways; but his firm rebuke was, "Get thee hence, Satan: for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve." Again, we are told that when the boy with the deaf and dumb spirit was brought to Jesus to be healed, "the spirit tare him; and he fell on the ground, and wallowed foaming." When Jesus commanded the spirit to come out of him, we are told "he was as one dead; insomuch that many said, He is dead." But Jesus was not deceived by material sense testimony. Realizing the all-power and ever-presence of God and the falsity of evil, he "took him [the boy] by the hand, and lifted him up; and he arose." During Jesus' experience on the cross, his tormentors offered him "vinegar to drink mingled with gall," which Mrs. Eddy explains as "a preparation of poppy, or aconite, to allay the tortures of crucifixion" (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 26). But in this, his supreme trial, Jesus was found refusing material aid and faithfully relying on God.

God is ever present, ever available; but it is only through the persistent practice of the understanding of His power and presence that deliverance from discord can be experienced. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 167) Mrs. Eddy tersely states this truth when she says, "Only through radical reliance on Truth can scientific healing power be realized."

King Assiniboine

Suddenly in the gray dusk of evening the pass opened into a meadow with deep grasses and a pretty lake, whose shores were of fine fragments of black slate. And there, towering over us, the landmark of a world, rose Assiniboine. Fifteen hundred feet taller than his nearest snow-capped brother, the great peak loomed through the twilight, magnificent, mysterious. A cry of wondering admiration broke from all at the great sight of the noble mountain hanging above us in the mist like imminent and impending fate. The beauty of a great mountain is a serious, compelling beauty; it is like beauty of character compared to mere beauty of feature: it is not admirable merely; it is worshipful. For a few moments we rejoiced in the great spectacle, and then, as though a monarch brusquely closed a brief audience, Assiniboine blotted himself out behind a dense curtain of cloud. . . .

When we looked that morning for our giant, he was not. We had as well camped upon a level prairie; not a mountain even suggested itself to the vision. The clouds were not above us; they were on us, around us, enfolding us in their clammy clasp. . . . The mountains were hid, as it seemed, forever. But there was no cowering in tents on a glorious August day like this. The beautiful forest was to be explored which bordered the Alpine Park on the edge of which we were camped, and the open parkland itself, with its half buried flowers, was well worth while. The fluffy snow tufting the low bending boughs sifted down the back of our necks. The great spruces and bending balsams looked like Christmas trees. Had we, like Rip, slept till Christmas? The calendar was a mockery. It was interesting in the treeless park to note the relation, whether it may be actual or coincidental, between flower colors and snow. I have elsewhere alluded to this, and here it was seen to perfection: white flowers soon buried; yellow ones partly successful in shaking off their chill shroud; while the red blooms stood boldly forth with not a flake adhering. . . .

As the day wore on the flakes fell fewer and fewer, lighter and lighter. Then a pale yellow grease spot appeared in the heavens where should have been the sun. Soon a welcome gale sprang up, breaking the leaden gray cloud-blanket into a patch-work quilt. Now long pencils of sunlight, flickered in golden tracery over the mountains, dim and ghostly in the mist, as if the gods were at play flashing a gigantic mirror. The low-lying mists slowly thinned, broke and floated away in wisps of tenuous smoky vapor. The crests of the lesser peaks appeared, and the huge flanks of the monster we had come to see showed higher and higher, though the summit was still in persistent cloud. Suddenly the canopy of the clouds rolled away, the sun blazed in an intense azure sky, and the vast pinnacle stood forth peerless, glittering, sparkling with a trillion diamonds as the clear rays beat upon the fresh snow. Where the towering pyramid rose too steep for snow to cling, the wonderful colors of the strata—reds, rich browns, yellows, deep orange—glowed fresh in horizontal bands of polished beauty. The King was King, not in stature merely, but in the gorgeous broidery of his royal robes as well. And there too was the regal ermine of the snow. The rock of the lesser peaks showed only a plain dull brownish gray. We were fairly swept off our feet by the unique beauty of the scene. . . .

I know no other mountain of the Canadian Rockies, not even the massive Robson, that gives the impression of overpowering grandeur and symmetry given by Assiniboine. The lofty quadrangular pyramid rising from its comparatively contracted base emphasizes its height by its small cross sections at various levels, and appears loftier than the huge mass of Robson which overtops it nearly two thousand feet. . . . Assiniboine has individuality, character, graceful proportions all its own. It is the typical high peak. When you imagine a mountain, it is always one like Assiniboine. The very stage of nature seems set to display it; and indeed the architecture of the surroundings, if I may employ the term, suggests a mighty theater. Just under twelve thousand feet in altitude, the culminating pinnacle of the divide, the spire of a continent, Assiniboine as seen from the north rises boldly as a narrow square pyramid of amazing steepness and tapering to the sharpest possible apex. It is the central and loftiest peak in a short arc-shaped group skirting the southern shore of a charming lake. Higher than the other peaks of the group by some fifteen hundred feet, it completely dominates the landscape. In form the peak is almost a replica of the Matterhorn, and it is even more difficult of ascent; in fact, it appears to the amateur climber absolutely inaccessible.—B. W. Mitchell, in "Trail Life in the Canadian Rockies."

Early Days

There comes a day between the snow
and flowers,
When the frank earth, returning,
brown and bare,
Lies drenched with dream through
mystical, white hours,
Before the tiniest leaf or spear is
there;
It were as though the listening land
had heard
Incredible tales the roving wind
would tell
Of skies that opened for a singing
bird,
And fields that were a flowery
miracle.

These early days, when changing
light and gloom
Are on her virgin musings, I have
found
The earth more lovely than her opulent bloom;
And this hushed, eager waiting for
the sound
Of far-off bugles and the hidden
drum,
More beautiful than flowers when
they come.

—David Morton, in Scribner's Magazine.

The "Défense" of "the Pléiades"

In the meantime there were serious talks, and high plans made—plans to enrich their own language with a literature that should rival in splendor those of old. The noblest thing about this group of scholars and worshippers of past beauty is their belief in their own language and their own new country, in which nothing had yet been achieved. A hundred and fifty years before the "Querelle des anciens et des modernes," more than a hundred years before Racine, and fifty years before Shakspere—when modern literatures, except in Italy, had not yet even begun to be—it was natural that a mind in love with the beautiful should find its ideal in the completed and perfected literatures of the past. When almost every scholar or man of letters who felt that he had anything of importance to say, or anything worth preservation as literature to express, thought he must put it in Latin, and when rhyme was considered a mere amusement of the vulgar, it took faith for these students to believe that literature was possible in their own tongue, and courage to attempt . . . it. The men of the Pléiade had this faith and courage, and that is their glory. They dared to launch their manifesto, proudly proclaiming what could and must be done, even before it was begun; and they called it "The Defending and the Making Illustrious of the French Language."

Written by Du Bellay, this "Défense et Illustration" expressed the ideas of the whole group, as shaped chiefly by Ronsard who was now their recognized leader. In fact, no better summary of its doctrines could be made than is found in these few phrases of Ronsard's in the Preface of the "Franciade": "I counsel thee then to learn diligently the Greek and Latin languages, nay also the Italian and Spanish; and then, when thou knowest these perfectly, come back like a good soldier to thine own flag, and compose in thy mother-tongue, as did Homer, Hesiod, Aristotle, Theophratus, Virgil, Livy, Sallust, Lucretius, and a thousand others, who all spoke the same language as the ploughmen and servants of their day. For it is the crime of lèse-majesté, to abandon the language of thine own country, which is alive and blossoming, and seek to dig up I know not what dead ashes of the ancients. I beseech those of you, to whom the Muses have granted their favor, that you no more Latinize and Grecanize (as some do, more for display than duty) but take pity on your poor mother-tongue. For it is a far greater thing to write in a language that flourisheth to-day and is even now received of peoples, towns, cities, and states, being alive and native to them, and approved by kings, princes, senators, merchants, and traffickers over-seas, than to compose in a language dead and mute, buried beneath the silence of so long space of years, which is learned no more save at school by the master's whip and the reading of books. It were better, like a good citizen of thine own country, to toil at a Lexicon of the old words of Arthur, Lancelot, and Gawain, or a learned commentary of the Romaunt of the Rose. For we speak no more before Roman senators. . . ."

These are the chief ideas of the "Défense"; it bids the poet first to "bury himself" in the best authors, chiefly the Greek, and "devour them, digest them, make them bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh." Then, choosing national subjects, and using his own native speech, let him produce as the ancients did, and as the Italians have done, new poetry to the glory of his nation. "Up, then, Frenchmen! march boldly upon that haughty Roman city; and with its spoil adorn your own temples and altars. Invade mendacious Greece and sack the sacred treasures of the Delphic temple! Fear no more the mute Apollo, nor his false oracles, nor his blunted arrows!" You can see Du Bellay stand, like the Herald-at-Arms in a painting of Pinturicchio's, and hear him call in trumpet-tone to all, that they rally to this new army for the Defending and Making Glorious of France and the French tongue.

The "Défense" appeared in 1549, and marks the beginning of modern French literature.—Curtis Hidden Page, in Introduction to "Songs and Sonnets of Pierre de Ronsard."

The Nightingale

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Silence profound
Suddenly,—singing!
Jewels of sound
Into harmony stringing
Notes, as from throats
Afar, to earth winging
A message which floats
In the air, clear and clinging
Out of the twilight
A tentative fluting
Pierces the night,
And viols are muting
Their strings of ethereal
Tone immaterial.
Comes the refrain;
Melodious, appealing,
Half rapture, half pain,
A prelude of prayer
Pervades the hushed air,
Till the low lights that linger
Vibrate, as the singer,
Now, in full-throated power,
Enhallows the hour.
What of sorrow and sadness
Is changed into gladness,
As the air all around,
With saturant sound,
Throbs and pulsates;
For heaven's high gates
Are thrown open wide,
And the music inside,
Which all Paradise fills
Wells through and distills
Of fathomless space,
Reaching, at last,
This sanctified place.

Donald Bain.

Making Our America

The hunger of my heart drove me to the night-school. Again my dream flamed. Again America beckoned. In the school there would be education, air, . . . I would learn to think, to form the thoughts that surged formless in me. I would find the teacher that would make me articulate.

I joined the literature class. They were reading "The De Coverley Papers." Filled with insatiate thirst, I drank in every line with the feeling that any moment I would get to the fountain-heart of revelation. Night after night I read with tireless devotion. But of what? The manners and customs of the eighteenth century. . . .

One evening, after a month's attendance, when the class had dwindled from fifty to four, and the teacher began scolding us who were present for those who were absent, my bitterness broke.

"Do you know why all the girls are dropping away from the class? It's because they have too much sense than to waste themselves on 'The De Coverley Papers.' . . . What are 'The De Coverley Papers?' Dry-dust fit for the ash-can."

"Perhaps you had better tell the principal your ideas of the standard classics," she scoffed. . . .

"All right," I snapped, and hurried down to the principal's office.

I swung open the door.

"I just want to tell you why I'm leaving. I—"

"Won't you come in?" The principal rose and placed a chair for me near her desk. "Now tell me all." She leaned forward with an inviting interest.

I looked up, and met the steady gaze of eyes shining with light. In a moment all my anger fled. "The De Coverley Papers" were forgotten. The warm friendliness of her face held me like a familiar dream. I couldn't speak. It was as if the sky suddenly opened in my heart.

"Do go on," she said, and gave me a quick nod. "I want to hear."

The repression of centuries rushed out of my heart. I told her everything—of the mud hut in Sukovoly where I was born, of the Czar's pogroms, of the constant fear of the Cossack, of Gedalyah Mendel's letter, of our hopes in coming to America, and my search for an American who would make America real.

"I am so glad you came to me," she said. And after a pause, "You can help me."

"Help you?" I cried. It was the first time that an American had suggested that I could help her.

"Yes, indeed. I have always wanted to know more of that mysterious vibrant life—the immigrant. You can help me know my girls. You have so much to give—"

"Give—that's what I was hungering and thirsting for all these years—to give out what's in me." . . .

"I know; I know just what you mean," she said, putting her hand on mine.

My whole being seemed to change in the warmth of her comprehension. "I have a friend," it sang itself in me. "I have a friend!"

"And you are a born American?" I asked. There was none of that sure, all-right look of the Americans about her.

"Yes, indeed. My mother, like so many mothers,"—and her eyebrows lifted humorously whimsical,—"claims we're descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers, and that one of our lineal ancestors came over in the Mayflower."

"For all your mother's pride in the Pilgrim Fathers, you yourself are as plain from the heart as an immigrant."

"Weren't the Pilgrim Fathers immigrants two hundred years ago?"

She took from her desk a book and read to me.

Then she opened her arms to me, and breathlessly I felt myself drawn to her. Bonds seemed to burst. A suffusion of light filled my being. Great choirings lifted me in space. I walked out unseeingly. . . .

So all those lonely years of seeking and praying were not in vain. How glad I was that I had not stopped at the husk, a good job, a good living! Through my inarticulate groping and reaching out I had found the soul, the spirit of America.—Anzia Yezierska, in "Hungry Hearts."

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RAILS, OILS AND COPPERS CONSPICUOUS

Buying Orders in New York Stock Market Well Distributed

Stock prices displayed a firm tone at the opening of today's New York market. Buying orders were again distributed over a broad list, but were most effective in the southwestern rails, oils and coppers, the last-named responding to higher red metal prices. Union Oil of California opened a point higher, and Anaconda climbed ¾.

With the weekly statement of the Federal Reserve Bank indicating no strain on the credit situation, freight traffic moving in large volume, and trade news favorable, speculators for the advance found little difficulty in boosting the prices of their favorite stocks.

Laclede Gas advanced 2¾ points to a record top at 140¾, and American Locomotive, American Car & Foundry, Atlantic Gulf & West Indies, Great Western Sugar, Barnett Leather, Sloss Sheffield Steel and Kennecott Copper were among the many issues to go a point or two above last night's final figures.

The first sale of the stock of the Fleischmann Company was a block of 4800 shares at 78½, off 2⅝.

Foreign exchanges opened easier, demand sterling ruling just above $4.78.

Industrials Lead Upturn

Standard industrials and specialties resumed their leadership of the market in the forward sweep of prices during the morning, such recent favorites as the oils and rails being temporarily relegated to the background. High-priced specialties advanced in spectacular fashion.

U. S. Cast Iron Pipe soared 10 points to a record top for all time at 189, Nash Motors jumped 8, Laclede Gas 5, and General Electric 4. Worthington Pump, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Allis Chalmers, American Chicle certificates, American Can, Mack Trucks, Davison Chemical and American Car & Foundry sold 2 to 3 points above yesterday's final quotations.

Fleischmann, which was weak at the opening, recovered its loss.

Call money renewed at 3 per cent, energetic selling of the oil shares which declined 1 to 2 points below yesterday's closing, caused the whole market to yield after midday. U. S. Steel, American Locomotive, American Can, and Union Pacific were among the weak features.

Commercial Solvents "A" and "B," after declining to 153 and 150½, respectively, rebounded to 164 and 162½. American Smelting made a new top at 102⅝.

Bonds Working Higher

Strength and activity of the railroad issues continued to dominate bond trading today. Semispeculative descriptions attracted the bulk of the buying orders, Seaboard, Frisco, Katy, Chicago & Alton, Missouri Pacific, and Ontario & Western liens working into new high ground on gains of 1 to 2 points.

American Writing Paper issues were the center of considerable activity in the industrial group, mounting 1 to almost 4 points to new 1925 highs. Rubber and sugar company bonds responded to improved trade conditions. Magma and Chile Copper obligations led an advance in copper bonds, which was based on a firmer price situation for the red metal.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call Loans—		
Renewal rate	4%	3%
Outside com'l paper..	3½@4	3½@4
Year money	4 @4½	4 @4½
Customers' com'l loans	4	4
Individ. cus. col. loans	4	4

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	68⅛c	68⅜c
Bar silver in London...	32¼d	32¼d
Bar gold in London	87s 1d	87s 1d
Mexican dollars	52⅝c	53c

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$79,000,000	$989,000,000
Year ago today....	63,000,000	
Balances	30,000,000	90,000,000
Year ago today....	23,000,000	
F. R. bank credit.	29,467,263	72,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—	
Under 30 days	3 @2⅝%
30@60 days	3¼@2⅞
60@90 days	3¼@3
Less Known Banks—	
Under 30 days	3 @2⅞
30@60 days	3¼@3
60@90 days	3¼@3⅛
Eligible Private Banks—	
Under 30 days	3 @2⅞
30@60 days	3¼@3
60@90 days	3¼@3⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Boston	3½	Chicago	4
New York	3	St. Louis	4
Philadelphia ..	3½	Kansas City ...	4
Cleveland	3½	Minneapolis ...	4
Richmond	4	Dallas	4
Atlanta	4	Madrid	5
Amsterdam ...	4	London	4
Athens	6½	Paris	7
Berlin	10	San Francisco.	3½
Budapest	13	Prague	4½
Bucharest	6	Rome	5½
Bombay	7	Sofia	6½
Brussels	5	Stockholm	5½
Copenhagen ..	7	Swiss Bank	4½
Oslo	6½	Tokyo	8
Calcutta	6	Vienna	15
Lisbon	9	Helsingfors ...	9
Warsaw	12		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

	Current	Last Previous	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand ...	$4.78	$4.78⅝	$4.8666
Cables	$4.78¼	$4.78⅞	4.8666
French francs	.0528½	.0541	.193
Belgian francs	.0512	.0515¾	.193
Swiss francs..	.1929½	.1930	.193
Lire	.0415	.0415⅝	.193
Marks	.2381	.2381	.238
Holland	.4029½	.4031	.402
Sweden	.2693	.2695	.268
Norway	.1529	.1530	.268
Denmark	.1782	.1786	.268
Spain	.1429	.1431	.193
Portugal	.0496	.0496	1.08
Greece	.0163½	.0166	.193
†Austria	.014⅛	.014⅛	.2026
Argentina	.4006	.4012	.4245
Brazil	.1145	.1155	.3244
Poland	.1925	.1925	.238
†Hungary	.014	.014	.203
Jugoslavia ...	.0161½	.0161½	.193
Finland	.0252½	.0252½	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0295½	.0295⅝	.2026
Rumania	.0051⅞	.0051⅞	.193
Shanghai (tael)	.7600	.7600	1.0832
Hong Kong	.5575	.5575	.75
Bombay	.3590	.3595	.4866
Yokohama.....	.3889	.3866	.4984
Uruguay	.9756	.9587	1.0342
Chile	.1103	.1091	.365
Peru	4.18	4.18	4.8665
Canadian Ex ..	99 27-32	99⅞	

†Per thousand.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Feb. 6—Consols for money today were 58; De Beers 13¼ and Rand Mines 3. Money was 2¾ per cent. Discount rates: short bills 3⅝@3 11-16 per cent; three months' bills 3⅝@3 11-16 per cent.

BETHLEHEM STEEL

Stockholders of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation have increased to 12,360 from 10,687 a year ago, excluding 11,000 employees who are paying for stock on the partial payment plan.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Feb. 6	Feb. 5
100	Adv-Ru	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	..
100	Air Reduc..	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87¼
1700	Ajax Rub..	13¼	13	13	13⅛
2700	Ajax Rub rts	⅛	½	½	⅛
100	Alaska Jun	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	2⅛
100	A A Cables.	122	122	122	122
7200	Allied Ch ..	84⅝	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
6800	Allis-Chal ..	78⅜	77⅞	76⅞	75⅝
100	Allis-Ch pf.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	..
500	Am Ag Ch..	18⅜	18	18⅜	18¾
100	Am Ag C pf	52	52	52	51⅞
500	Am Bk Note.	202	200	202	200
100	Am Bk-N pf	54½	54½	54½	..
200	Am Beet S.	41	41	41	41
400	Am Bosch..	40	39	39	39½
600	Am Brake	100	99½	99½	99¾
31200	Am Can	167	164¼	164⅝	164⅞
200	Am Can pf.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118⅞
2100	Am Car...	205¾	204	205⅜	203⅞
300	Am Chain A	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
400	Am Car pf..	124	123½	124	..
300	Am Chicle ..	43	42½	42½	42
400	Am Chicl cts	43	43	43	..
100	Am Ch pf ..	96	96	96	..
1300	Am AFW ..	35⅝	35	35¼	34⅝
200	Am Ex	150	150	150	149⅞
200	Am&FP ppd.	126	125⅝	126	124
1900	Am&FP fpd	92¼	91½	92¼	91
200	Am Hide pf.	71½	70½	71½	70¼
100	Am Ice....	88	88	88	..
100	Am Ice pf..	78	78	78	78¼
2700	Am Int Crp.	39⅞	39	39	39⅞
700	Am La Fr..	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
200	Am La F pf.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	..
200	Am Linseed.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	28
5300	Am Loco pf	122⅞	120	120⅞	121½
200	Am Loco pf	121¾	121⅛	121⅛	121½
2700	Am Metals..	51⅞	50⅝	51	50⅞
200	Am Radiat	100	100	100	100
200	Am Republic	63½	63	63	63
700	Am S Razor.	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	37½
1300	Am Ship....	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜
34500	Am Smelt ..	101⅞	100½	101⅞	99¾
3400	Am Steel....	47⅛	46⅞	47⅛	47
2600	Am Sugar.	62½	61½	61⅞	61⅞
3300	Am T&T	134	133¼	133⅝	133⅛
100	Am Type	107½	107½	107½	..
1100	Am WWrks.	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	36¼
1700	Am WW 6pc	102	100⅝	100⅝	101½
100	Am WW 7pc	102	102	102	102
2000	Am Wool ..	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52½
300	Am Wool pf	92	91⅞	91⅞	92
300	Am Writ pf	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
600	Am Zinc ...	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10½
200	Am Zinc pf.	34	34	34	34
13900	Anaconda ..	46	45	45¼	44⅛
100	Armour pf..	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	..
700	Arnold Cons.	10½	10	10	10
300	Art Metals..	15	15	15	..
700	Arch Dan..	29⅞	29	29⅞	28⅝
100	Asso DG	158	158	158	159⅝
100	Asso DG 1pf	97	97	97	..
3700	Asso Oil ...	38⅞	38¼	38¼	38⅝
3200	Atchison ..	118⅝	117⅞	117⅞	118
200	Atchison pf.	95	95	95	95
100	Atl Birm&A.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
400	Atl Coast L	152½	152	152½	152¼
4800	Atl G&W...	29⅞	28¼	28⅝	29
2100	Atl G&WI pf	42¼	29⅞	40⅛	42
100	Atl Refin....	116½	116½	116½	116½
600	Austin N	27½	27½	27½	27½
200	Auto Sales..	4½	4½	4½	..
4600	Baldwin	133⅝	132	132½	132¼
3900	Balt & Ohio	81⅝	80⅛	80⅝	81⅝
500	Balt & O pf.	65½	65⅝	65½	65⅝
200	Bangor	41	41	41	..
13600	Barnsdall A.	28	27⅝	27⅞	27⅞
700	Barnsdall B.	23	22½	22½	22½
1200	Beechnut ...	69⅞	68⅞	69½	68⅞
2500	Beth Steel...	51⅞	50⅝	51	51⅜
400	Beth Stl 7pc	101½	101⅛	101⅛	101
300	Beth Stl 8pc	116	115⅝	115⅝	115½
100	Barnett	40	39	40	..
900	Br Edison...	130½	129½	129½	130
1500	Briggs	38⅞	38	38	38⅞
12500	Br Man Tr.	41⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
400	Br Un Gas..	80	79⅞	79⅞	80⅞
1200	Brown Shoe.	73⅜	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
200	Burns Br A.	97	96⅞	97	97
800	Butte Cop..	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8⅛
3500	Butte & Sup	22	21⅞	21⅞	20⅞
100	Burns Balk	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅜
500	Caddo Oil....	2½	2	2	2
100	Cal Pack....	102½	102½	102½	102½
14400	Cal Pet......	30	28⅞	28⅝	29⅝
500	Callahan	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
300	Cal & Ariz.	54½	54	54½	..
300	Cal & Hecla	17	17	17	16⅞
1700	Can Pac.....	151⅝	151	151⅝	150⅝
3300	Cen Leather	21	20½	20⅞	20⅞
8400	Cen Lea pf.	61	59⅞	60⅞	59
1100	Century Rib.	38⅞	37	38⅞	38
6200	Cerro de P.	54⅝	53⅞	54	53⅞
1100	Cer-Teed ..	43⅝	42⅞	43	42½
700	Chandler M.	30⅞	30	30	30⅞
1700	Ches & Ohio	96⅝	96⅛	96⅝	96⅝
300	Chi&Alton ..	9½	9	9	9⅞
2100	Chi&Alt pf..	17	16	16⅛	17
300	Chi&E Ill pf	54	54	54	54⅞
11900	Chi Gt West	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	12⅞
11300	Chi Gt W pf	31	30⅞	31	29⅞
700	ChiM&SP ...	14⅛	13⅞	14	14⅛
4200	ChiM&SP pf	24⅝	23⅞	24	24½
1000	Chi&NW	72	71⅞	71⅞	72
400	Chi Pneu....	93⅛	92	92	92⅛
6800	Chi RI	48⅜	47½	47⅞	47⅞
400	Chi RI 6%..	85⅝	85⅜	85⅝	85⅜
400	Chi RI 7%..	95	94½	94½	95¼
8400	Chile Cop....	37	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
500	Chino Cop....	27¼	26⅞	27¼	26⅞
400	Cluett Pbdy.	65⅝	64	64	65⅝
3600	Coco Cola ..	90⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
9500	Colo F&I....	47⅞	46⅜	46⅞	47⅝
400	Colo South..	54⅝	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
600	Col Gas.....	48½	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
100	Col Gas pf.	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
100	Com Inv.....	57½	57½	57½	..
1200	Com Sol A..	164	151⅞	164	155⅜
1700	Com Sol B..	162½	150½	162½	155⅛
1300	Congoleum..	40⅛	40	40	40⅝
1100	Conley Tin..	16⅛	16	16	16
5200	Con Gas.....	78	77⅝	77⅞	77⅝
2700	Con Dis.....	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Con Textile.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2000	Cont Can...	65⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
100	Cont Can pf.	114	114	114	..
2300	Cont Motors	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜
3600	Corn Prd....	40½	39⅞	39⅞	40
100	Corn Prd pf.	123	123	123	122¾
9000	Cosden	34⅞	33⅞	34	34⅛
200	Cosden pf....	90⅛	90	90⅛	90
3300	Crucible	75⅛	73⅞	74	75
300	Cuba Cane..	13⅝	13	13	13
1600	Cuba C pf..	58⅝	58	58	58
3800	Cub Am S...	31⅝	31⅛	31⅜	31
200	Cub Dom S.	5½	5½	5½	5¼
700	Cuyamel F...	53	52⅞	53	52⅞
300	Dan Boone..	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	..
7000	Davison	48⅝	47⅞	47⅞	46⅞
100	Del Lac&W.	141	141	141	139⅝
700	Del & Hud.	141⅝	140⅞	140⅞	141⅝
100	Det Edison.	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	115
300	D&RGW pf.	48	47⅞	47⅞	48
700	Dome Mines.	15	15	15	15
3800	Dupont.....	146½	145	145¼	145
200	Dupont deb.	95⅞	95½	95⅞	95¼
400	Douglas.....	15¼	15	15	15
300	East Kodak	114⅞	114⅝	114⅝	115
100	Eaton Axle.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
2900	Elec Battery	66	65	65½	65⅞
100	Emer-Brant	2	2	2	1⅞
1800	End John...	70⅞	69⅞	70⅞	69½
200	End John pf.	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114½
3000	Erie	33⅞	32	32⅞	33
2300	Erie 1 pf...	43⅝	43	43	43⅝
300	Erie 2 pf...	41½	41½	41½	41⅞
300	Ex Buffet...	18	18⅜	18⅜	..
300	Fed Lt & Tr.	136⅝	136⅛	136⅛	136¼
1200	Fam Play....	95⅛	94	94⅛	95
200	Fed M&S....	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	..
500	Fed M&S pf.	62⅛	62	62⅛	61⅛
100	Fidelity Ins..	157⅞	157⅞	157⅞	158
200	Fisher Bdy..	66	65⅞	65⅞	66
11000	Fisk Rubber.	13⅛	12	13⅛	12⅞
1300	Fisk Rub pf.	84⅛	83⅞	84	82⅞
17100	Fleischm'nn.	80⅛	78½	79⅞	80⅞
200	Foundation .	105	105	105	105¼
1200	Freeport Tx..	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
1400	Gardner M...	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
500	GenAmTk ..	53⅛	53	53	..
1300	Gen Asphalt.	59⅞	58⅞	58⅞	60
1400	Gen Elec.....	246	242	243	242
1600	Gen Elec Sp.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
23000	Gne Motors..	76	75⅝	75⅝	75⅞
29600	Gen Pet	52¼	50½	50⅞	51¼
100	Gen Refrac..	54	54	54	..
400	Gimbel Br...	53	53	53	52¾
4900	Glidden	16⅜	16	16	16⅜
3300	Goodrich	49⅞	48	48	48⅞
100	Goodrich pf..	95½	95½	95½	95½
1800	Goodyr pf...	92⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91
200	Goodyr ppf..	106⅛	106	106⅛	105⅞
2900	Granby	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛	19⅞
3700	Grt Nor pf...	71	70	70⅞	70⅞
1600	Grt Nor Ore..	39⅛	39	39	38⅝
1600	Grt W Sug...	94⅞	93⅞	94⅞	..
100	Greene-Can..	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	17
2600	Gulf Steel....	94⅞	92⅞	93	94¼
800	Hud Man....	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
100	Hud Man pf..	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	..
100	Hartman	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅜
300	Hayes Wh...	38	37⅞	37⅞	38
100	Hayes W pf.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1900	Houston Oil..	82⅞	82	82⅞	82⅞
11800	Hudson Mot..	37⅞	36⅞	37½	38⅞
2600	Hupp Mot....	16	15⅛	15⅛	14⅞
600	*Ill Central.	116	115½	116	117
7400	Indian Refin	10⅝	9⅞	9⅝	10¼
11300	Ind Oil & G	26	24⅞	25⅞	25¼
500	Inland St....	48¼	48½	48½	49½
1800	Inspiration ..	30⅜	30	30⅜	29⅞
900	Interboro R..	31½	30½	31½	30½
500	Inter Agri...	13⅞	13⅝	13½	13⅝
1800	Int Business.	119⅝	114½	117½	114½
400	Int Cement..	57¼	57⅛	57⅛	57⅝
4000	Int Comb....	34⅝	33⅞	33⅞	34
300	Int Harv....	107⅞	107½	107⅞	107¼
1400	Int M Mar..	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛
11600	Int MMar pf	52⅜	50⅞	50⅞	52⅞
4100	Int Nickel...	28	27½	27⅞	27⅝
900	Int Nickl pf.	99⅞	97	99⅞	98
2800	Int Paper...	56⅝	55½	55⅞	56⅛
200	Int Pap sta	74½	74⅞	74½	74
200	Int Rys.....	19⅝	19½	19⅝	19⅝
100	Int Rys pf..	61	61	61	61⅞
300	Int Tel & T	92⅝	92¼	92½	92⅝
400	Intertype ...	25½	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
100	Jones & Laf.	112	112	112	112
2400	Kan City So	38⅝	37⅞	38¼	39⅝
100	Kan & Gulf.	1	1	1	..
1300	Kelly Spring	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
12400	Kennecott ...	55⅝	55	55⅛	54⅞
2100	Keystone ...	3⅛	3⅛	3	3
100	Kres DS	34	34	34	34
700	Laclede Gas.	142⅞	140	142⅞	137⅞
1400	Lehigh Val..	77⅞	76⅞	76⅞	77⅛
4400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2900	Lim Loco ..	71	69⅞	71	69⅞
500	Loews Inc..	23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	Loose-W ...	33	33	33	..
500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sales		High	Low	Last Feb. 6	Feb. 5
100	Long Bell A	49	49	49	49¼
14200	Mack Tr ..	136	134½	134⅞	135
400	Macy	78	77⅞	78	77⅞
200	Macy pf ...	116	116	116	..
1900	Magma Cop.	41⅞	41	41¼	41
1900	Magma Cop.	41⅞	41	41¼	41
6000	Magma rts..	1⅛	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Mallinson ...	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜	29⅞
200	Manati Sug	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	..
900	Manila	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	..
900	Man Elv mg	48⅛	47⅝	47⅝	47½
1600	Marr Shirt..	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
400	Maracaibo ..	34	33⅞	33⅞	34
19300	Marland Oil.	45	43⅝	44	44⅝
2000	Math-Alk rts	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Mart-Parry..	34	34	34	33⅝
2200	Math Alkali..	58⅞	56⅞	58	56⅞
500	Maxwell A...	79⅛	78	78	79⅛
3000	Maxwell B...	36	35¼	35¼	35⅝
2500	May Dept St	105	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
400	Mart-P rts..	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
300	Met-Gld pf ..	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	20⅞
3200	Mex Seabd..	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	16½
2700	Miami Cop..	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22½
100	Met-Ed pf..	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1400	Mid States..	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	1⅞
1200	Min&St	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	3½
13700	Mo K&T	37⅞	36⅛	36⅞	31⅞
2200	Mo KT pf...	87⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
8600	Mo Pac.....	41	40⅜	40⅜	40⅞
3800	Mo Pac pf...	83	82	82⅞	83
400	Mont Pow...	69	68⅞	69	..
7400	Mont Ward.	51	50⅞	50⅞	51
1000	Moon Mot....	24	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
1200	Mother Lode	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
400	Mullins Bdy.	16	15⅞	16	16
100	Na Su pf.	108¼	108¼	108¼	..
200	Nash Mot...	260	252	260	252
100	Nash M pf.	105	105	105	106
100	Nat Acme...	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6½
600	Nat Bis....	69	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
100	Nat Bis pf.	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛	126
400	Nat Clo&S..	71	70	71	70⅞
200	Nat Dairy...	48	47	47	47
500	Nat Dpt Sto	40⅞	40⅛	40⅛	..
100	Nat Enam...	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
700	Nat Supply.	69	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
10	N Y Lack..	101	101	101	..
3300	Nev Cons...	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	15
200	New Or Tx.	115	115	115	114⅝
400	NY Air Br.	52½	52	52	52
16000	NY Central..	123⅞	122⅞	122⅞	123⅞
100	NY C&StL...	129	129	129	129
3700	NY NH&H...	31⅞	30½	30⅞	30⅞
800	NY Ont&W.	24⅞	24	24	24⅞
900	Norf&West.	129⅞	128⅞	128⅞	130
32700	North Am....	44⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
100	North A pf.	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47
1300	North Pac..	71⅞	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
500	Otis Elev...	91	91	91	90
100	Otis Steel..	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11
500	Owens Bot..	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅛
200	Pac T & T..	95½	95½	95½	..
100	Pac Gas ...	104	104	104	104
11900	Pac Oil	64⅞	62⅞	63½	64⅞
700	Packard M..	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
200	Pac Mail ...	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
6200	Pan-Am Pet	75⅛	73⅞	74⅞	75⅞
43600	Pan-Am B..	75⅛	73⅞	74⅞	75⅞
200	Park & Tilf	32⅛	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
200	Penn C&C..	20	20	[illegible]	20
1600	Penn RR ..	47⅞	47⅛	47⅞	47⅞
3700	Penn Seabd	2⅞	2½	2⅞	2⅞
300	Peoples Gs	114½	114¼	114⅞	114⅞
2800	Pere Marq..	70⅞	70	70	70⅞
300	Pere M pf..	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74
200	Phil Co	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
1600	Phila Read.	50⅞	49⅞	50	50
14500	Phillips Pet.	45⅞	44	44⅞	45⅞
300	Pierce-A pf.	46⅞	46⅛	46⅞	46⅞
2200	Pierce Oil...	3⅞	3	3⅞	3⅞
500	Pierce O pf.	37	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
12200	Peirce Pet...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Pitts C pf..	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	..
100	Pitts W V...	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
1600	Postum C ...	98⅞	97⅞	97⅞	98⅞
300	Press Steel..	65⅞	65	65	65⅞
100	Press St pf.	89	89	89	..
900	Prod & Ref.	31	30⅞	30⅞	31⅞
1600	Pub Serv ...	72	71⅞	72	70⅞
200	Pub Ser rts.	27	27	27	27
800	Punta Sug ..	43⅞	43	43	43½
8600	Pure Oil	33⅞	32⅞	32⅞	33⅞
15000	Radio	62⅞	60⅞	61⅞	60⅞
200	Ry Steel Sp	135	135	135	134
100	Ry Steel pf	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	..
100	Rand Mines...	35	35	35	..
31600	Ray Copper..	17	16⅞	16⅞	16
4700	Reading	79⅞	79	79⅞	79½
600	Readg 2 pf..	41⅞	41	41	41⅞
400	Reading rts..	23	23	23	23
800	Rem Type....	49⅞	48⅞	49⅞	48⅞
1000	Replogle Stl.	20⅞	20	20	20⅞
800	Repub Stl.....	59	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
200	Repub St pf..	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	..
500	Reynolds S..	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16½
6900	Royal Dutch.	56⅞	55⅞	55⅞	56⅞
1300	St Joseph....	44⅞	43⅞	44⅞	44⅞
5100	StL&SF	68⅞	66⅞	67⅞	68⅞
100	StL&SF pf...	82	82	82	83⅞
300	StL SW	52⅞	52	52	52⅞
500	StL SW pf..	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	73
500	Savage A....	35⅞	34⅞	35	34⅞
1500	Seabd AL....	24	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
400	Seabd AL pf.	42⅞	42	42	42⅞
3000	Sears Roe ..	162⅞	158⅞	159⅞	161⅞
500	Seneca Cop..	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
100	Shattuck-A..	7	7	7	..
300	Shell Trans..	44	44	44	44⅞
16000	Shell Union..	28⅞	27⅞	27⅞	28⅞
1100	Simmons.....	38⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
4400	Simms Pet...	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	23⅞
12100	Sinclair	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	23⅞
200	Sinclair pf..	92	92	92	92
10400	Skelly Oil....	30	29⅞	29⅞	30⅞
2000	Sloss Shef...	96⅞	95	96	95⅞
600	Sloss Sh pf..	98⅞	98	98	98⅞
100	So PR Sug...	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	..
6800	So Pacific..	106⅞	106	106⅞	106⅞
9400	So Railway.	91⅞	90	90	91
700	So Ry pf...	86	85⅞	85⅞	86
100	Spicer Co...	17	17	17	..
3300	Sta Gas.....	43⅞	42⅞	42⅞	43⅞
4300	Sta Oil Cal..	67	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
8500	Sta Oil NJ..	46⅞	45⅞	45⅞	46⅞
500	Sta O NJ pf.	118	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
500	Sta Pl Glass	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
1200	Syming A....	23	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
1700	St-Warner..	72⅞	72	72⅞	73⅞
500	Stromberg..	70	69⅞	70	68⅞
4100	Symington..	16⅞	15⅞	16	15⅞
5400	Studebaker.	45⅞	44⅞	44⅞	45⅞
200	Sub Boat ...	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
400	Super Oil ..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Super Steel.	34	34	34	..
100	Telautograf.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
1500	Tenn Cop....	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
4000	Tex Co	48	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
6100	Tex Gulf S.	105⅞	104⅞	105	104⅞
2900	Tex & Pac..	48	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
21100	Tex P Coal.	23⅞	22	22	22⅞
200	Third Ave....	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
300	Tidewater ..	147⅞	144⅞	144⅞	148
24300	Timken	42⅞	41	41⅞	42⅞
5800	Trans Oil...	5⅞	5	5	5⅞
5700	Un Bag & P.	39	39	39	38
1100	Un Oil	37	36	37	35
2200	Un Pacific..	150⅞	149⅞	150	151
900	Un Pac pf...	75	74⅞	75	75
7600	Un Oil Cal...	43⅞	41⅞	41⅞	..
700	Uni Alloy St	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
200	UniRyInv....	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	..
100	UniRyInv pf	54	54	54	54
18600	US CIPipe..	189	180	185	179
100	US Hoffman	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
6400	US Ind Alco.	83⅞	80⅞	81⅞	80⅞
1700	US Realty..	126⅞	124⅞	124⅞	125
1400	US Rub pf..	97	96⅞	97	96⅞
4900	US Rubber..	44⅞	43⅞	43⅞	44
1700	US Smelt ...	36⅞	35⅞	36	35⅞
100	US Smelt pf	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
13400	US Steel ...	127⅞	126⅞	127⅞	127⅞
600	US Steel pf.	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	124
15600	Univ Pipe ...	43	41⅞	42	42
6500	Univ P pf..	87⅞	84⅞	86⅞	85
100	Utah Cop ...	90	90	90	..
400	Utah Secur ..	50	49⅞	50	49⅞
1400	Va-C Chem.	3	3	3	3
500	Va-C Ch pf.	13⅞	13	13	13⅞
500	Va-C Ch B	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
100	Va Ry & Pw	68	68	68	67⅞
1700	Vanadium ...	30⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
1300	Vivaudou	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
18600	Wabash	24⅞	24	24⅞	24
1800	Wab pf A...	63⅞	61⅞	62⅞	62
400	Waldorf	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
9800	Weber & H..	19⅞	18⅞	19⅞	18⅞
100	W Elec pf.	116	116	116	116
5700	W Md	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
100	W Md 2 pf.	24⅞	24	24	24⅞
900	W Pac	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	37⅞
900	W Pac pf ..	92⅞	92	92	92⅞
100	W Penn ...	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
100	W Penn pf ..	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
2500	West Union.	121	120	121	..
2300	Westg Elec.	73⅞	73	73⅞	73⅞
200	Westg El pf	86	86	86	86
200	West El	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	..
200	West El pf.	24	25¼	21½	..
1700	Wheeling ...	16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
1300	White Eagle	30⅞	30¼	30⅝	31
8500	White Mot ..	68	67⅛	67½	68
1500	Wick S pf rts	7¼	6⅝	7¼	6⅝
2300	Willys-Over.	10¼	10	10¼	10¼
1300	Willys-O pf.	75¼	74⅝	74⅝	74¼
8300	Wick Sp rts.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	Wilson	7½	7⅜	7½	7½
1600	Woolworth	117	115¼	116	116
10100	Wor Pump..	69½	66¼	66⅞	66¼
100	Wor Pmp A	86	86	86	..
500	Wor Pmp B	73¼	73	73	73¼
700	Wright Aer.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
100	Yellow Cab.	38⅝	38¼	38¼	38½
1700	Youngstown.	75¼	74⅝	75¼	74

*Ex-dividend.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

CHICAGO, Feb. 6—The agricultural implement industry is apparently facing a year of some improvement in business, but no great boom, according to C. T. Bradford, traffic manager of International Harvester Company. He expressed apprehension lest the flat car supply, which is about 4 per cent of the country's total car supply, prove insufficient when the tractor and thresher demand opens up in real earnest.

HARTMAN CORP.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6—Pres. Max Straus of Hartman Corporation states that in reducing the dividend from a $4 to a $2.50 basis directors desire to be conservative while the company is increasing its 18 retail stores. In 1924 these contributed about 60 per cent of its volume, compared with 40 per cent from mail orders.

NEW YORK CURB

INDUSTRIALS

Sales		High	Low	1:45 p.m.
100	Adirondack P & Lt	34⅞	34½	34⅞
100	Allied Pack pr pf..	62	62	62
200	Am Gas & El new..	78⅞	75	78
600	Am Light & Trac..	146⅞	145	146⅞
900	Am Power & Lt nw	58⅞	57⅞	57⅞
100	do pf	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
100	Am Superpower 'A'	32	32	32
100	do 'B'	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
500	Am Thread pf.....	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
150	Borden's Cons M..	148⅞	148	148
1000	Brooklyn City RR.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
55	Celluloid Co	50⅞	50	50
800	Centrif Pipe Corp.	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞
500	Chapin Sacks Inc.	18	17	17
200	Childs Co new.....	45	44½	45
25	Comwith Pw Corp.	120	120	120
75	do war	37	37	37
700	Cons G & E B new	32⅞	32½	32½
5000	Cont Bakeries 'B'.	24⅞	23⅞	24
100	Cont Bakeries pf..	92	92	92
200	Curtiss A perm ctfs	16	15	15
200	do perm ctfs pf.	65	64	65
10000	De For Rad ctfs...	34	31⅞	33
1700	Doehler Die Cast..	19⅞	19	19⅞
2500	Dubilier C&R new.	31	30	31
2000	Durant Motors.....	16⅞	15	15
8	Duz Co Inc.......	33	32⅞	33
9000	Elec B & S new....	70⅞	68⅞	69
130	do pf	103⅞	102⅞	102⅞
500	Electric Investors.	47⅞	47	47
10	Ford Motor Can...	522	522	522
300	Freed Eisem'nn RC	24	23⅞	24
600	Freshmn Co(Chas)	24⅞	23	23
100	Garod Corp.......	10	10	10
10	Gen Gas & El.....	75	75	75
800	Gillette Saf R new.	66	65½	66
25000	Goodyear Tire.....	33	31¼	31¼
100	Grennan Bakeries.	16⅞	16½	16⅞
300	Grimes Rad & C...	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞
400	Happiness C St 'A'	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1600	Hazeltine Corp....	39⅞	37½	37½
200	Heyden Chemical..	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
500	Inter Match pf....	42½	42	42½
400	Inter Utilities 'A'.	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞
200	Inter Ocean Radio.	7⅞	7	7⅞
300	Jones Radio Mfg...	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
300	Lehigh Pow Sec...	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1500	Lehigh Val Coal Co	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
200	Lehigh Val Coal S.	83⅞	83	83⅞
100	Libby McNeil new.	8	8	8
600	Liberty Rad Ch St	8⅞	8½	8½
150	Mengels Box......	42	40	40
100	Mesabi Iron	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Midvale Stl of Del	24	24	24
100	Murray Body	41½	41½	41½
200	National Leather.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
10	Nat Pow & Light.	2½	2½	2½
10	New Jersey Zinc.	192⅞	192⅞	192⅞
100	N Y Tel pfd......	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
800	Nickel Plate wi....	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
700	Nickel Pl pfd wi.	86½	86½	86½
800	Omnibus Corp ctf.	16⅞	16½	16⅞
800	Omn Cor ctf pfd..	94½	94	94
100	Pyrene Mfg	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
300	Richmond Radia..	35	35	35
300	Shattuck Co	32½	32½	32½
300	Silica Gel Prd ctfs	18⅞	18	18
500	Sleeper Radio ctfs	17	16½	17
100	Southst P & Lt...	56½	56½	56½
300	Standard Publishg	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
300	Stutz Motor	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
40	Swift & Co.......	120	119½	120
100	Tenn El Pow.....	48½	48½	48½
1500	Thermiodyne Rad	15⅞	14⅞	14⅞
400	Thmpsn Rad ctfs.	16⅞	15⅞	16⅞
100	Tower Mfg Corp.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
2000	Union Carbide	73⅞	72⅞	72⅞
100	Unit G&El new...	32	32	32
100	Wanner Malleable	24½	24½	24½
2200	Ward Bk Corp B.	41½	40	40⅞
100	Ward Bak Corp pf	94	94	94
200	Ware Radio Corp	29	28⅞	29
200	Western Power ..	35	35	35
100	Western Pwr pf..	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
100	White Rock	17	17	17
3000	Wickw-Spen St n.	4⅞	4	4⅞
500	Yelw Txi Cab NY	20	19⅞	19⅞
3000	Boissonnault Co..	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
10	Buffalo Gen Elec.	226	226	226
200	Marconi Wriss Can	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	Music Mas Cpn...	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
400	Oppenheim Collins	45	45	45
300	Paige Dt M nw	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
1000	Pratt & Lambert.	41	41	41
	STANDARD OILS			
2700	Anglo Amer Oil ..	20⅞	20	20⅞
100	Atlantic Lobos ...	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
500	Atlantic Lobos pf..	10	10	10
140	Buckeye Pipe Line	69	68	68
30	Cumberland Pipe.	147	147	147
60	Eureka Pipe Line.	85	83	83
200	Galena Signal Oil	65	64⅞	65
2100	Humble Oil	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
960	Imperial Oil Can .	32⅞	31⅞	31⅞
63	Indiana Pipe Line	80	79	79
17500	Internat'l Pet.....	28⅞	27⅞	27⅞
60	Magnolia Pet.....	156	155⅞	155⅞
	Nat Trans	24⅞	24	24
30	New York Transit	73	73	73
30	Northern P L.....	87	86	86
1500	Ohio Oil	74⅞	73⅞	73⅞
200	Penn Mex Fuel...	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
450	Prairie Oil & gas.	253	247	247
2900	Prairie Oil new...	63⅞	61⅞	61⅞
360	Prairie Pipe Line.	123	121⅞	121⅞
160	Southern Pipe Line	86	85½	85½
380	South Penn Oil....	187	184	184
11600	Standard Oil of Ind	69⅞	68⅞	68⅞
300	Stand Oil of Kan..	43⅞	43	43⅞
300	Stand Oil of Ken..	121	120	120
140	Stand Oil of Neb..	260	255	255
3100	Stand Oil of NY...	47⅞	46⅞	46½
40	Stand Oil of Ohio.	356	353	353
100	Swan&Finch O Cp	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
2800	Vacuum Oil	92⅞	90⅞	90⅞
	MISCELLANEOUS OILS			
3700	Ark Nat Gas	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Carib Synd	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
970	Cities Service	208	205	208
400	Cit Service B ctfs	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
15000	Cit Service scrip	207	205	206
1200	Creole Synd	10	9⅞	9⅞
6200	Gibson Oil	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Gilliland Oil ctfs .	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1500	Gulf Oil	70	69⅞	70
1300	Kirby Petroleum...	4⅞	4	4⅞
2100	Lago Pet	6	5⅞	5⅞
300	Livingston Pet....	90	86	86
100	Mount & Gulf.....	1½	1½	1½
800	Mount Prod's.....	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
1000	New Bradford.....	5	4⅞	4⅞
1200	NwMex&ArizLnd...	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1800	Peer Oil.........	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	PennokOilCorp new	22	21	21
2600	Royal Canadian....	7⅞	7⅞	7½
100	Ryan Consolidated.	6	6	6
700	Salt Creek Prod...	25⅞	25	25
100	Tidal Osage	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
400	Un Central Oil...	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
600	Venezuelan Pet....	4	3⅞	3⅞
200	Ventura	24	24	24
5500	Wilcox Oil	7⅞	7	7
100	Woodley Petrol ..	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞

WEBER & HEILBRONER PAYS $4 ANNUALLY ON NEW COMMON

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—Weber & Heilbroner has declared four quarterly dividends of $1 each on its new common stock and a 2 per cent stock dividend, payable in common stock on the new common. The regular quarterly preferred dividends of $1.75 a share also have been declared.

Common cash dividends are payable March 30, to stock of record March 16, June 30 to stock of record June 15, Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 15, and Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 15. Stock dividend on the common is payable April 30 to stock of record April 15.

Preferred dividends are payable on the same dates and to holders of record of same dates as common cash dividends. It is understood that it is the intention of the management of the company to continue the payment of the stock dividend just initiated.

BLAST FURNACE ACTIVITY

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—There were 251 blast furnaces active on Feb. 1 out of a total in the United States of 403, according to the Iron Age compilation. The net gain for January was 23 furnaces, or the same as in December. The present number active represents 62 per cent of the total, compared with 56 per cent on Jan. 1 and 51 per cent Dec. 1. Of the furnaces blown in during January, 12 were Steel Corporation units, 10 independent steel company stacks, and only four were merchant furnaces. Two independent steel stacks and one merchant unit were shut down during the month.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—In the customer ownership campaign, ended Jan. 31, the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey sold 77,572 shares of 7 per cent cumulative preferred to 19,545 subscribers throughout New Jersey. It was the most successful of six campaigns since 1921. Since the inauguration of this method of selling securities, the company has sold to customers approximately 250,000 shares of 7 per cent and 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock.

BOSTON JANUARY IMPORTS

Imports valued at $41,273,140 were received at Boston in January, compared with $32,201,092 in December, and $24,357,195 in January 1924. Duties levied on imports amounted to $5,426,232. Heavy receipts of wool, raw cotton and rubber helped swell the month's total.

WOOLWORTH'S GAINS

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—The increase of more than $2,000,000, or 17.06 per cent, in January sales of F. W. Woolworth Company is one of the largest in many months, and for January business is exceptional.

UNITED FRUIT HANDICAPPED IN LAST YEAR

Earnings Although Much Less Than 1923 Considered Creditable

Considering the handicaps of last year in the shape of drought and blowdowns, the one cutting sugar profits to practically nil and the other greatly multiplying fruit costs, and considering the competition the banana had last fall from the glut of domestic fruits, United Fruit's showing of $17.29 a share in 1924 was altogether creditable.

While comparison with the previous year of $23.09 a share shows considerable recession, it is to be remembered that 1923 was the second best year in the history of the company.

Incidentally just what is normal earning power for the company is hard to say. A conservative estimate, however, based on normal sugar and fruit markets, is probably $20,000,000, though with a concern of this magnitude a little extra momentum from either major department would add a million or two.

Profits Cut to $12.67 Share

Strictly speaking, the balance last year for the 1,000,000 shares of stock was only $12.67 a share, as out of profits came the charge of $4,624,000 for the insurance fund. United Fruit carries its own insurance risks and on an expanding fleet and increasing tropical activities, the directors felt it necessary to augment the reserves that they have from time to time been drawn upon. On past occasions, 1922 and 1920, there were substantial credits from the insurance fund to profit and loss—$1,162,930 and $4,380,971.

Probably the most striking item in the report is the modest statement tucked away almost at the end of President Victor M. Cutter's remarks, viz.: "Our present reserves of banana land exceed the area now in cultivation." What this means is official assurance of virtually indefinite life for United Fruit's fruit producing activities, virgin lands bearing the same relation to such a food producer as copper in sight to a mining concern.

Outlook Promising

The balance sheet reflects the same degree of financial strength to which United Fruit stockholders have been accustomed, with cash and American or British Government securities aggregating over $28,000,000. During the year cash was pulled down about $7,000,000, most of the proceeds going into investments.

The new year starts out encouragingly, net earnings to date running ahead of 1924 in spite of the coldest January on record. In the ordinary course of events profits for the full year should be well ahead of last, for the reason that some 43,000,000 stems should be marketed compared with 37,000,000 in 1924, and sugar income even at the present level for raws and refined ought to increase.

The directors have declared for the second time the full year's $10 dividend ahead, so that there will be no dividend action until next December. It is quite possible then that the old method of quarterly declarations may be resumed.

FORWARD ORDERS OF STEEL CORPORATION NOW 5,000,000 TONS

Steel's unfilled orders as of Jan. 31 will show a gain over the month before, though the increase will be less than the 784,707 tons gained in December.

January shipments were the largest in nearly a year, while operations averaged 91 per cent, the highest monthly rate since March, 1924. Gain in operations from around 78 per cent average for December means probably an increase of 250,000 tons in shipments, so that January deliveries were in the neighborhood of 1,300,000 tons. January buying fell off somewhat, due to the fact that most consumers had covered for first-quarter requirements and were not ready to cover their second-quarter needs.

Forward business as of Feb. 1 is estimated around 5,000,000 tons, the highest since September, 1923. These orders assure a high rate of operations over the next few months. With price trend upward and specifications from consumers heavy, renewed buying on a large scale is expected soon.

GENERAL ELECTRIC SURPLUS $20 SHARE

It is estimated that General Electric Company earned surplus applicable to dividends last year equal to around $20 a share on the common stock, after deducting dividends on the $10-par special stock.

Previous estimates placed 1924 results as approximating the $33,525,118 net income shown in 1923, which was equal to $18.25 a common share. While financial adjustments have yet to be completed, it is conceded that this amount will be exceeded substantially.

Such an outcome for 1924 would represent the establishment of new record net profits, and would compare with previous share earnings of $20.80 in 1919 and $26.50 in 1917.

The outlook for the current year for General Electric is regarded as satisfactory, and officials predict 1925 will yield incoming business in excess of $283,107,697 booked in 1924.

Increasing demand for electrical equipment by industrials is expected, with improved prospects in business generally.

Public utilities, which were substantial purchasers of equipment last year and which produced satisfactory earnings, are also expected to be in the market this year.

FLORIDA'S INCOME TAX PROHIBITION

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 6—The first physical evidence of the success of Florida's recent constitutional prohibition of state income and inheritance taxes, and constitutional limitation to five mills tax on intangible property is the sudden demand for bank safety deposit boxes. Every bank in the State reports an unprecedented demand. Thousands of new boxes are being ordered by many of the smaller banks to meet the demand.

Under the Florida system of taxation the taxpayer is not compelled to make a return to the assessor, and no state officer is permitted to examine the contents of a bank box.

The second noticeable result is the stream of clients flooding law offices seeking advice on change of domicile to Florida. Every lawyer in the State has become an authority on "change of domicile to avoid taxation."

BRADFORD WOOL MARKET

By Special Cable

BRADFORD, Eng., Feb. 6—The wool market remains quiet. The fall in wool values has retarded business in all sections, users only buying for immediate requirements. Demand for colored yarns is improved, and fair orders have been booked. Quotations are 64s, 5s. 2d.; 60s, 5s. 3d.; 58s, 4s. 5d.; 50s, 3s. 7d., and 46s, 34½d.

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Feb. 6	Feb. 5
10	Am Brick..	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
855	Am T&T	133⅞	133⅞	133⅞	133
172	Am Wool pf	92	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
300	Am Zinc....	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	..
15	Amoskeag ..	71⅞	71	71⅞	71
100	Anaconda ..	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	..
2790	Ariz Com ...	15⅞	13⅞	14⅞	13⅞
100	Bingham	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
25	Bos El	77⅞	76⅞	76⅞	77
5	Bos & Alb..	180	180	180	180
50	B&M	18	18	18	..
4	B&M pf B..	35	35	35	36
146	B&M pf C..	22	21½	21½	..
2	Cal & Ariz	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53
331	Cal & Hecla	16⅞	16	16⅞	16⅞
200	Carson Hill.	.50	.50	.50	..
100	Connor J T.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
225	Cop Range..	29⅞	29⅞	30	29
900	Davis Daly.	.75	.74	.75	.73
2	East SS 1pf	91	91	91	90
205	E Butte.....	6	5⅞	6	6
62	E Mass Ry.	23½	23	23½	..
48	E Mass A..	42	42	42	42
295	Edison Elec.	200½	200	200½	200
10	Franklin	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
21	Gen Elec ..	246	246⅞	246	241
275	Gillette	66	65⅞	66	65⅞
240	Hancock	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
140	Hardy	22½	22	22	22½
350	Helvetia ...	3⅞	3	3⅞	3⅞
20	Hood Rub ..	56	56	56	56⅞
30	Island Crk..	139	139	139	138
110	Isle Royale	18⅞	18½	18⅞	18¼
50	Kidder Pbdy	89	89	89	..
550	Lake Copper	3	2½	3	..
50	La Salle ...	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2
110	Libby McN..	8	8	8	..
50	Loew's Thea	12½	12½	12½	12½
100	Mathieson ..	58	58	58	..
422	Mass Gas ...	79⅞	79	79⅞	80⅞
75	Mass Gas pf	67	66½	66½	66½
31	Mergenthal..	171	171	171	170
200	Mex Inv	14⅞	14½	14⅞	14⅞
200	Miami	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	..
20	Miss Riv Pw	41	41	41	40½
230	Mohawk	38½	37⅞	38½	37½
100	Nat Leather	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
150	*New C'nella	23	22⅞	23	..
660	NE Oil	.75	.53	.75	.75
244	NE Tel	103	103	103	102½
370	No Butte ..	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
75	Olympia ..	21	20⅞	20⅞	21
22	Old Colony..	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	..
240	Old Domin..	26⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25½
282	Pac Mills ..	74	73⅞	73⅞	74
10	Park City..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
25	Prov Worc..	132	132	132	..
96	Quincy Min.	34	33⅞	34	31½
16	Ray Con ...	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	15⅞
5	Reece But..	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16
10	Reece Fold..	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2½
155	St Mary Ld	45⅞	45	45⅞	44⅞
100	Shannon ...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
150	Sup & Bos..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
105	Swift Inter..	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
445	Swift & Co.	120	119	119⅞	119
125	Torrington..	49⅞	49	49⅞	49
5	Un Cop Ld..	1	1	1	..
1606	Uni Shoe ...	44⅞	44	44½	44⅞
12	Uni Shoe pf	27	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
40	US Smelt pf	46	46⅞	46	46
1430	Utah Apex..	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6⅞
300	Utah Metls	.85	.85	.85	.85
37	US F Sec pf	25	24⅞	24⅞	25
1200	Ventura ...	24⅞	24	24⅞	24
20	Victoria	1	1	1	..
20	Waldorf ...	18½	18½	18½	18½
235	Walworth ..	20	20	20	20
3525	War Bros ..	44½	42⅞	43⅞	42⅞
200	Westinghse.	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73
	BONDS				
$8000	Atl Gulf 5s.	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
1000	Chi Jct 5s.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96
2000	E Mass 4½s	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	..
1000	Miss Riv 5s.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
200	NE Tel 5s ...	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	..
12000	War B 7½s	142	140	142	139
1000	Wst T&T 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low	Last
Ahumada	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
Ace	.68	.64	.68
Bagdad Silver	.20	.18	.18
Calumet & Jerome	.32	.32	.32
Chief Cons Min	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
Crystal Cop	.64	.60	.60
Denbigh	.05½	.05½	.05½
Eureka	.17	.16	.16
East Smelt	.18	.17	.17
Gadsden Copper	.78	.78	.78
Houghton Copper	.24	.24	.24
Iron Cap	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Jerome Verde Dev	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
La Rose	.42	.42	.42
Paymaster	.41	.40	.41
Shea	.10	.10	.10
Tuolumne	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
United Verde Ext	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
Venezuelan	7⅞	7	7
W Comstock	.83	.83	.83

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)
(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Mar.	....	24.35	23.93	23.99	24.09
May	24.42	24.55	24.25	24.29	24.39
July	24.67	24.83	24.50	24.67	24.70
Oct.	24.42	24.58	24.28	24.35	24.40
Dec.	24.50	24.65	24.48	24.60	24.48
Jan.	24.55	24.65	24.55	24.55	24.53

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev Close
March	13.01	13.08	12.99	13.06	13.07
May	13.09	13.16	13.08	13.16	13.15
July	13.14	13.21	13.13	13.20	13.21
Oct	13.02	13.08	13.02	13.08	13.10
Dec	12.92	13.01	12.90	13.01	13.02
Jan	12.92	13.01	12.90	13.01	13.02

Spots 13.22, down 4. Tone at close steady. Sales (British) 7000, (American) 5000 bales.

12,500 BUSSES ADDED IN 1924

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—Twelve thousand five hundred busses and vehicles for bus use were built and placed in service during 1924, states Edward F. Loomis, secretary of the National Motor Truck Committee, National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, in "Bus Transportation" for February. This fact, together with the estimate of 2,500,000,000 passengers carried in old and new busses in 1924, indicates, the writer points out, that the bus is fast assuming a major position in our transportation system.

MISSOURI PACIFIC PLANS

SAN ANTONIO, Feb. 6—President L. W. Baldwin of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, said there are no present plans for Missouri Pacific to acquire Texas, Mexican or the San Antonio, Uvalde & Gulf, but intimated plans might be worked out eventually to include other lines in the Missouri Pacific system. He gave assurance that with single ownership and operation of International-Great Northern and Gulf Coast Lines with Missouri Pacific, south Texas would be given improved service.

CHICAGO SANITARY BONDS

CHICAGO, Feb. 6—The highest bid received for $3,000,000 Chicago Sanitary District 4 per cent bonds was $2,964,567, or 98.818. The issue was awarded to a syndicate headed by the First Trust & Savings Bank. Other members of the syndicate were Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Illinois Merchants Trust Company, and Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank.

BEET SUGAR SITUATION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—The agriculture department states that higher prices for sugar and sugar beets this season are unlikely, due to probability of a large carry-over. The 14 per cent increase in world sugar production for the 1924-1925 season over previous record production in 1922-1923 caused a distinct decline in world prices.

DAVIS ON U. S. RUBBER BOARD

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—John W. Davis has been elected a director of the United States Rubber Company and appointed general counsel. When Mr. Davis received the Democratic nomination for President he resigned from the United States Rubber board.

OIL OUTPUT DECLINES SHARPLY

Average daily production of crude oil in the week ended Jan. 31, according to the American Petroleum Institute, was 1,953,300 barrels, compared with 2,003,200 barrels for the preceding week, a decrease of 49,900 barrels daily.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

Ford Motor Company has placed orders for 5,000,000 yards of drills and sateens for delivery in March, April, May and June, in anticipation of large motor sales during the coming months.

COTTON STOCK DECREASE

OKLAHOMA CITY, Feb. 6—Notwithstanding that Oklahoma raised 1,500,000 bales of cotton this last season, compress stocks of the State are now less than 100,000 bales.

LACLEDE GAS LIGHT COMPANY

Laclede Gas Light Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, reports of $1,[illegible] after taxes and charges, compared with $1,[illegible] in 1923.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks in Massachusetts

$250,000

City of Los Angeles, California

Coupon 4½% Bonds

Due 1942 to 1961 inclusive

Prices to yield 4.45%

WHITE, WELD & CO.

BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO

WHITE MOTOR EARNINGS OFF

Lower Unit Sales Due to the Depression on the Pacific Coast

In view of the relatively small decline in sales in 1924, the sharp falling off in net earnings of White Motor was entirely unexpected. Sales were $46,500,000, compared with $48,876,607 in 1923, a decline of $2,376,000. Earnings on the other hand, dropped $2,800,000, or from $6,964,666 in 1923 to $4,100,000 last year.

Net in 1924 was equal to $8.20 a share on 500,000 shares, the only outstanding capital liability, compared with $13.92 a share in the preceding year.

Officials say unit sales in 1924 were lower than in 1923, largely due to the severe depression on the Pacific coast, where White has been doing approximately 25 per cent of its business.

Gains in business in other sections failed to offset the decline in the west, and lower earnings reflect this condition as well as the higher selling costs last year, due to keener competition in the truck industry.

The following compares sales and net earnings in the last five years:

	Sales	Net	A Share
1924	$46,500,000	$4,100,000	$8.20
1923	48,876,607	6,964,666	13.92
1922	37,268,226	3,770,618	7.54
1921	30,320,949	*4,637,319	....
1920	51,998,122	2,410,014	4.82

*Deficit.

The preliminary balance sheet for the year shows relatively minor changes. Acquisition of new facilities for the manufacture of busses is reflected in an increase in depreciated capital assets from $8,453,663 in 1923 to $10,166,000 last year.

Current assets are $25,523,000, against current liabilities of $6,184,000, a ratio of 4¼ to 1, leaving net working capital $22,339,000, against current assets of $26,881,054 at the end of 1923 against current liabilities of $5,335,408, a five to one ratio, and giving working capital of $21,555,464.

As White last year paid out less than half its earnings in maintaining the $4 annual dividend, surplus increased $2,100,000 to $11,524,000, compared with $9,425,739 at the end of 1923.

EXPECTING HEAVY DEMAND FOR CAST IRON PIPE SOON

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—Demand for cast iron pipe for the second quarter is expected to assume large volume. Advance of $1 to $2 a ton is probable on pressure pipe for delivery in the second three months. Production continues steady and shipments equal output. The usual minimum of current bids is $42 a ton, base Birmingham, for six-inch sizes and over.

United States Cast Iron Pipe received orders for 3082 tons of 54-inch and 158 tons of special castings for Chicago, 800 tons for St. Paul, 1031 tons of 16 and 18-inch for Los Angeles and 200 tons of 4 to 12-inch for Santa Barbara. National Cast Iron Pipe booked 1500 tons for St. Paul, and Lynchburg Foundry Company 1400 tons for Park Ridge, Ill.

FRESH ACTIVITY IN COPPER SENDS UP PRICE TO 15 CENTS

There has been a fresh outburst of activity and buoyancy in the copper market, with sales at 15 cents delivered Connecticut. Large buying orders have again come into the market. Manufacturers are making new contracts for spring requirements.

The sudden rally in both the domestic and foreign market has apparently inspired new confidence throughout the entire trade. The selling pressure of the last few days which caused quotations to react to around 14¾ to 14.80 cents for near delivery aside ship and to 14½ cents delivered Connecticut Valley has disappeared.

The scramble by traders to buy London "standard" copper sent prices up with a rush with sales of over 11,000,000 pounds on Thursday.

DIVIDENDS

American Railway Express declared the regular quarterly $1.50 dividend, payable March 31 to stock of record March 13.

California Petroleum Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent each on the common and preferred stocks. The common is payable March 2 to stock of record Feb. 20 and preferred April 1 to stock of record March 13.

Colorado Fuel & Iron Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred, payable Feb. 28 to stock of record Feb. 13.

May Department Stores declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.25 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred stock. The common is payable March 2 to stockholders of record Feb. 16, and the preferred April 1 to stock of record March 16.

Mahoning Investment Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 payable March 2 to stock of record Feb. 24.

Phoenix Hosiery declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on both first and second preferred, payable March 2 to stock of record Feb. 17.

Standard Oil of New York has declared the regular quarterly 35 cents dividend, payable March 16 to stock of record Feb. 20.

Merrimack Manufacturing Company declared regular semiannual dividend of 2½ per cent on the preferred stock and the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common stock, both payable Feb. 28 to stock of record Feb. 6.

BROOKLYN EDISON EARNINGS

Brooklyn Edison Company, Inc., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, reports net income of $7,[illegible] after tax and charges, equal to $11.31 a share earned on $[illegible] stock. This compares with $[illegible], or $[illegible] a share, on $[illegible] stock in 1923.

E. H. WALKER & CO.
79 Milk Street, Boston
Mine Operators

Crystal Copper Company
Empire Gold Mines Limited
Premier
Paymaster Mines Company
Rainbow Associates Corporation
United
Mineral Lands Corporation

[Our Statistical Department has complete information on all the principal mining companies]

As to the Size of Your Account
It Is Our Aim to Serve the
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STOCK AND BOND PRICES ARE CLOSE TO HIGHEST LEVEL

Moody's Weekly Review of Financial Conditions in its current issue says in part:

Dividend increases are still coming forward. They are not many or large, but they are gradually raising the average level to which stock prices can reasonably advance. Meanwhile stocks are holding very close to their highests, and the bond averages are making new highs.

In March the financing of the wholesale trade should result in a slightly firmer money market, and commercial paper even in the Spring may not go any lower than it is now.

After March interest rates should sag temporarily, but their general trend, beginning some time in the second quarter, should be slightly upward. At the same time there is no probability of high rates at any time this year.

Demand for dry goods, shoes, groceries and other retail articles should revive noticeably in the early Spring; for the reëmployment of labor is proceeding faster than one would suppose.

In December the numbers on the payrolls increased about 1.3 per cent, whereas the average December shows a decrease of a little over 1 per cent.

Hydroelectric companies last year made new high records in net earnings, current produced and gross sales. Their costs and profits have been stabilized, and the business may yet rival railroading for constancy of performance.

REFINANCING OF NEW HAVEN ROAD

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 6—Total subscriptions to the $23,000,000 refinancing bond issue of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad from Connecticut industries to date amount to nearly $2,000,000, it was announced today by the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut in urging increased purchases of the bonds in moderate amounts by the industrial interests of the State. Many manufacturing concerns in Connecticut have purchased large blocks of the bonds, the association states.

The Manufacturers' Association of this city has commended to its members participation in the new issue, and authorized receipt of subscriptions by its officers. Up to the present time subscriptions from all sources in this city are now in excess of $385,000, it is said.

BUFFALO GENERAL ELECTRIC

Buffalo General Electric for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, reports surplus of $2,[illegible] after the tax and charges, equal to $18.73 a share on $14,[illegible] stock, compared with $2,[illegible] or $17.04 a share on $13,[illegible] stock in 1923.

FOREIGN BONDS AS VALUED BY THE INVESTOR

French Issues Selling at Larger Yield Than German

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—It is doubtful whether a more interesting study is to be found in the bond field than that of the public's valuation of foreign issues as established by open market trading.

Not always does this valuation agree with that set up by experts. The intangible factor of public sentiment is not easily gauged, and sometimes upsets calculations based on apparently more weighty considerations.

Last October bankers offered $110,000,000 German external 7s at 92, a 7.70 per cent basis. In the following month, $100,000,000 French external 7s were offered at 94, a 7.54 per cent basis. Since then the market position of the two issues has been about reversed. The German bonds are now selling on a 7¼ per cent basis, and the French bonds on a 7⅝ per cent basis.

Events since the offering of the two issues probably had much to do with this interchange of position, yet it was apparent, as soon as the issue was offered, that the German loan had struck a responsive chord and was received with a spontaneous enthusiasm not so readily noticeable in the case of the French issue.

Two Months Before

Two months before the offerings were made, experts were to be found who would have declared a German loan of such proportions as impossible of success, but who would have expressed no doubt concerning any reasonable amount of French financing.

It would undoubtedly be futile to attempt to specify the extent to which market action of the two issues has been due to such tangible factors as German industrial and financial recovery, and French national finances on the one hand, and to the sentimental effect of the connection of American names with the German program and of the discussion of the question of settlement of French indebtedness to the United States on the other.

Surveying Europe as a whole, one finds that Great Britain stands in a class apart, in the judgment of American investors. Witness a market for her bonds on a basis of less than 5 per cent. British national credit based on Great Britain's financial supremacy, is a very tangible thing, but undoubtedly sentimental considerations growing out of the bond of common language and many common traditions have had some weight in fixing the American investment public's appraisal.

Neutral Countries' Bonds

With the exception of British bonds, investors prefer the obligations of European countries which were not participants in the World War. This preference is based partly on the fact that these countries as a class are in better financial condition and partly on the fact that their freedom from international jealousies affords a greater sense of security.

Switzerland leads. Her long-term 5½s sell on a 4.67 per cent basis, although an issue of 8s yields 6.35 per cent because of a callable feature which prevents the bonds selling higher.

Swedish issues yield about 5.60 per cent and two Netherlands issues, handicapped by redemption options, sell to yield 5⅝ per cent to 6 per cent. Danish bonds are less favored, and yield up to 7¼ per cent.

Of continental European countries which were involved in the war, Belgium commands the best terms. Her issues sell at prices to yield about 7 per cent. Among new and reconstructed countries, Austria and Finland run even, with yields of about 7.30 per cent. However, Finnish bonds are "on their own," while Austrian 7s have the support of the guarantees of the allied nations.

While such matters are not dignified with any official notice from bankers, the impression persists that Finland's favorable showing at the Olympic Games last summer has increased the popularity of Finnish bonds in the American market.

Bonds of the new Czech republic yield 8 per cent, Hungarian 7½s yield 8.60 per cent, and Polish and Serb issues trail with yields of 9.30 per cent.

WHEAT PRICES SHOW RECOVERY

CHICAGO, Feb. 6—Wheat opened higher today after unfavorable weather for crops in central Europe had caused an advance at Liverpool.

Opening prices, which ranged from ¼ to 1⅜c higher, with May 1.93@1.94 and July 1.63⅝@1.64, were followed by moderate further gains.

After opening at a range varying from ⅜c decline to ¾c advance, May 1.35@1.35¼, corn showed an upturn.

Oats started unchanged to ⅛c off, May 60¾ to 61c.

Provisions averaged lower.

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES REPORT

American Steel Foundries income for 1924 compares:

	1924	1923
*Oper earns	$5,759,070	$9,031,456
Depreciation	1,118,459	1,370,392
Balance	4,640,611	7,661,064
Other inc	437,044	252,506
Total inc	5,077,655	7,913,570
Sub Co min earn	290,616	295,659
Int, etc		17,967
Net profit	4,787,039	7,595,944

*After deducting expenses and federal taxes.

ARGENTINE WHEAT ESTIMATE LARGER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—The second forecast of Argentine wheat shows an increase of 1,000,000 bushels over the forecast in November. Production is now placed at 191,433,000 bushels, compared with the previous estimate of 190,332,000. The final estimate of the crop of 1923-24 is 247,036,000. Exportable surplus, previously estimated at 120,000,000 bushels, is not appreciably affected by the slight indicated increase in production.

Flax production in Argentina is now estimated at 51,968,000 bushels, a decrease of about 400,000 from the previous estimate. Last year's crop was 58,584,000 bushels.

HERCULES POWDER'S YEAR

The Hercules Powder Company's net income for 1924 declined to $2,156,001, equal after preferred dividends to $10.02 a share on the common stock, compared with $3,506,669, or $17.57 in 1922. Gross receipts were $20,962,682, compared with $22,260,796 the year before.

AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—"Our net profits for 1924 will be [illegible]," said Chairman T. H. Blodgett of American Chicle Company. "These will be equivalent to almost $33 a share on our $3,000,000 6 per cent cumulative preferred. Our sales for 1924 were about 15 per cent ahead of 1923."

PACIFIC TELEPHONE

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6—Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company stockholders have ratified the recapitalization plan.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	98¾	98½
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	100¼	100
Am Chain deb 6s '33	93¾	93¾
Am Rep Cor deb 6s '37	96¾	96¾
Am Smelting 5s '47	97¾	96¾
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	102	101¾
Am T & T cf 5s '60	96	95¾
Am T & T col 4s '29	96¼	96¼
Am T & T col 5s '46	100⅝	100⅝
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	102	102
Am T & T cv 6s '25	128¼	128¼
Am W W & Elec 5s '34	95½	95⅛
Am W Paper 1st 6s '39	54¾	54
Am W Paper 6s ct dp '39	50¼	50¼
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	101	100
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	103¾	103
Ann Arbor 4s '95	66¾	66¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	88	88
Armour & Co 5½s '43	93½	93¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	88¾	88¾
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	93½	93½
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	102¼	102¼
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	92	92
Atl Coast Line 7s '30	107	107
B & O 1st 4s '48	87½	87½
B & O cv 4½s '33	91½	91⅛
B & O rfg 5s '95	89½	89
B & O 6s '29	103½	103¼
B & O rfg 6s '95	103¾	103
B & O 1st 5s ct '48	100¾	100¼
B&O PLE&WV div '41	84¾	84¾
B&O 3½s Swn div '25	99⅞	99¾
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48	101	100¾
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	92½	92¼
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	95½	95¼
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	88½	88
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	96¾	96¼
Broadway & 7 Av con 5s '43	75	75
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	100	99¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	88	87½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	87	87
Bush Term con 5s '55	87¾	87¾
Can Gen Elec 6s '42	107⅞	107¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	119⅝	119⅝
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	106¾	106¾
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	100⅝	100⅝
Cen Leather gen 5s '25	100⅛	100⅛
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	96⅞	96⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	89½	89⅝
Ches & O con 5s '39	102⅛	102⅛
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	89¾	89½
Chi B & Q ex 4s Nb div '27	99½	99½
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	98¾	98⅝
Chi Gt West 4s '59	64¾	64
Chi M & Pug Sd 4s '49	56	56
Chi M & St P deb 4s '34	53½	52½
Chi M & St P gold 4s '25	74½	73¾
Chi M & St P cv 4½s '32	58¾	58
Chi M & St P gen 4½s '89	80½	80¼
Chi M & St P rfg 4½s 2014	52½	52
Chi M & St P cv 5s 2014	55½	55¼
Chi M & St P 6s '34	99⅞	99¾
Chi Railway 5s '27	84½	84½
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	84	84
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	86¾	86¼
Chi St P M&O con 6s '30	105	105
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	77	77
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '62	92½	92¼
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	101½	101¼
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	117¾	117½
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	66	65¾
Chi & Alton 3½s '50	58¼	56
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	78¾	78¼
Chi & East Ill 6s '61	107	107
Chi & W Ind 5½s wi	97½	97¼
Chi & N W Ext 4s '26	99⅞	99⅞
Chile Copper col 6s '32	110⅛	109½
Cin Gas & Elec 5½s '61	101¼	101¼
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	96	96
Clev CC&StL rfg 6s A '29	103⅝	103⅝
Clev Short Line 4½s '61	97½	97½
Colo & So 1st 4s '29	97½	97¼
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '27	100⅞	100⅝
Comm'l Credit 6s '34	99½	99¼
Commonwealth Pow 6s '47	100	100
Con Pow & Lt 6½s '43	101½	101½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	89	89
Cont P & B Mills 6½s '44	89¾	89¾
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	101½	101
Cuba North Ry 6s '66 sta	90¼	90¼
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	85½	85½
Cuban Dom 7½s ct '44	98	97¾
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	97½	97½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	90	90
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	102	102
Del & Hudson 7s '30	109⅞	109⅞
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	93¼	93
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	85	84¾
Den & RG rfg 5s Bank ctfs	57½	57½
Den R G Wn 5s '55	61¾	61
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107½	107¼
Dul So Sh & At 5s '37	88½	88½
Dupont de Nem 7½s '31	106¾	106½
Duquesne Lt 6s '49	105¾	105¾
E Cuba Sug 7½s '37	104⅝	104½
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	101	100½
Erie 1st con 4s 996	71½	71½
Erie cv 4s A '53	67¾	67
Erie cv 4s B '53	67¾	66⅞
Erie cv 4s D '53	74½	74¼
Erie gen 4s '96	66	65½
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	96¾	96¾
Fla Wn & No 7s '34	110½	109½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	110¾	110½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	66½	66½
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	106	105¾
Gal Har & San A 1st 5s '31	100⅝	100⅝
Gen Elec deb 5s '52	101½	101½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	103½	103¼
Goodyear Tire 8s '31	108⅝	108⅜
Goodyear Tire 8s '41	120	120
Granby Mining 8s '25	98⅞	98⅞
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107⅞	107⅝
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	116⅝	116½
Great Northern 5s '73	94⅝	94⅝
Great Northern 7s '36	111	110⅞
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	101¾	101¼
Houston Belt & Tel 5s '37	97½	97½
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	99	99
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	72¾	72½
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	87⅝	87¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅞	100⅝
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	98	97¾
Ill Cen 4s '53	84¾	84¾
Ill Cen 5½s '34	102¼	102¼
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63	97½	97½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	70⅞	70½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	70¾	70½
Inter Rap Tran 6s '32	77½	76¾
Inter Rap Tran 7s '32	93¾	93½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	91½	91
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	89¾	89¼
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	103	103
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	74¾	73¾
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	25½	25
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	58	58
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	96¾	96¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	90¼	90¼
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	85½	85¼
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	100¾	100¾
Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31	99¾	99¾
Lack Steel con 5s '50	91½	91
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	96½	96¼
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	98½	98¼
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	96¼	96¼
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	99⅞	99⅝
Long Island gen 4s '38	89½	89½
Long Island deb 5s '37	89	89
Long Island rfg 4s '49	82⅝	82½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	93½	93¼
L&N 4½s 2003	92⅝	92⅞
L&N uni 4s '40	92½	92¼
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	106¾	106⅝
Magma Copper cv 7s '32	127	126¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	68⅝	68⅝
Met Edison rfg 6s '52	103	103
Mich Cent deb 4s '29	97	97
Midland of NJ 5s '40	91½	91
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	90½	90
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '26	100⅞	100⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	96¾	96¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 6s '53	100	99⅞
Min & StL con 5s '34	56½	56¼
Min St P & SSM 5½s '49	90	90
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	82¾	82¾
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	75½	75½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	87¾	87¾
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	91	90¾
Mo K & T pl 6s C '32	103⅝	103⅝
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	66½	66⅛
Mo Pac rfg 5s '26	100⅝	100⅝
Mo Pac rfg 5s '65	88	88
Mo Pac 6s D '49	101⅛	101⅛
Montana Power 5s A '43	99½	99
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	82⅝	82⅝
Nat Acme sf 7½s '31	92½	92½
N O T & M inc 5s '35	94⅝	94⅝
N O T & M 5s B '54	91½	91½
N O T & M 5½s '54	100⅛	100
N O & N E im 4½s '52	87¾	87¾
N Y Air Brake 6s	104	104
N Y C & H R gen 3½s '97	78½	78½
N Y C & H R deb 4s '34	94	94
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	100⅞	100⅞
N Y C & H R cv 6s '35	116⅞	116½
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	95½	95½
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	103⅞	103⅝
N Y City 4s '56 reg	98¼	98¼
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	114¼	114¼
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	56½	56½
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	56⅝	56½
NY NH&H deb 6s '48	89	88¾
NY NH&H ext 7s '25	99⅝	99⅝
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	65½	65½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	69½	68½
NY Ry rfg 4s ctf dp '42	51½	51
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	66¾	66¾
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	99⅛	99⅛
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	74	74
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	96½	96⅜
NY Tel deb 6s '49	108⅝	108⅝
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅝	106⅝
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	61½	61¼
N Y & Jersey 5s '32	99⅝	99⅝
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	104½	104½
Norf & W div 4s '44	89	89
Norf & W cv 6s '29	129⅝	129⅝
Nor Am Ed sf 6s '52	99⅞	99⅞
Nor Am Ed sf 6½s '48	102⅝	102½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	94	93⅞
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	61½	61½
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	84¾	84¾
Nor Pac 5s C 2047	97⅞	97⅞
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	108	107
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	110⅝	110⅝
Ontario Trans 5s '45	97½	97½
Old Ben Coal ct 6s '44	98	98
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	97½	97¼
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	104½	104¼
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	82¾	82⅝
Ore & Cal 1st 5s '27	101½	101¼
Otis Steel 7½s B '47	95	94¾
Otis Steel 8s A '41	100	99¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	94½	94¼
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	99½	99½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	93½	93¼
Park-Lex Leshld 6½s '53	95¾	95¼
Pan-Am Pet 6s '34	111	110
Penn R R con 4½s '60	98¾	98¾
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	93¾	93¾
Penn R R gen 5s '68	102⅝	102⅝
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	110⅛	110⅛
Penn R R col 7s '30	109	108¾
Penn R R 5s '64	98¾	98½
Peo & L&C (Chi) 5s '47	95½	95½
Pere Marq 5s '56	98¾	98¾
Phil Balt & Wash 5s '74	105	105
Phil Co cv 5½s '38	94¾	94¼
Phil Co rfg 6s '44	104¾	104¾
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	95	95
Pierce Oil deb 8s '31	103½	103½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	101½	101½
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	98½	98
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	106	106
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	95	95
Pub Svc El Pow 6s	96¼	95⅝
Pub Svc El Pow 6s '48	104	104
Pub Svc G & E 5½s '59	100	100
Pub Svc NJ 5s '59	104½	104⅜
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	105¼	105⅛
Read rfg 4½s '97	93¾	93½
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	91½	91½
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	87½	87
Rio G & W col 4s '49	74¾	74⅝
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	87¾	87½
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	94½	94
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	99¾	99⅝
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	85½	85½
St L S W 1st 4s '89	81¾	81¾
St L S W con 4s '32	88¾	88⅝
St L S W 1st 5s '52	84½	84½
St L & S F 4s A '50	73¾	73½
St L & S F 5s B '50	89¾	89½
St L & S F 5½s D '42	98	97¾
St L & S F 6s C '28	103	103
St L & S F adj 6s '55	88½	88½
St L & S F inc 6s '60	82⅝	82½
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	101½	101
St P M & M 4½s	98½	98¼
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	66	65¼
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	78¾	77
Seabd A L con 6s '45	92¾	91½
Sinclair Cru O wi 6s	100	99¾
Sharon Steel Hoop 8s '41	106½	106½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	90½	90
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	95	94¾
Sinclair Cru O 6s '26	116	115½
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	85¾	85½
Skelly Oil 6½ '27	119½	119
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	99¾	99⅝
So Colo Pow 6s '47	95	95
So Pacific cv 4s '29	97	96⅞
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	89	89
So Ry gen 4s '56	77½	77
So Ry con 5s '94	101¾	101⅝
So Ry gen 6s '56	106¾	106
So Ry gen 6½s '56	109⅝	109½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	97½	97⅛
Stand Gas & El 6½s '33	114	113
Steel & Tube 7s '51	106⅝	106⅝
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	97½	97½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	100⅜	100
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	101	101
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	57½	57¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	47¾	47½
Tol Edison 1st 7s '41	109½	109⅜
Tol St L & W 4s '50	83	83
Tol Trac Lt & Pow 6s '25	100½	100½
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	92½	92¼
Union Pacific cv 4s '27	99⅝	99½
Union Pacific 6s '28	104⅛	104
U S Rubber 5s '47	86⅝	86¼
U S Rubber 7½s '30	106⅝	106⅝
U S Steel s f 5s '63	105½	105⅜
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	93½	93¼
Va-C C s f 7s '47	87½	86
Va-C C 7½s with war '37	49⅝	48⅝
Va Ry 5s '62	96¼	96⅛
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	94½	94¼
Va & S'west con 5s '58	99	99
Wab 1st 5s '39	101	101
Wab 2d 5s '39	95⅝	95¼
Wab 3½s Om div '41	74¾	74¾
Wab Tol 4s	85	85
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	86	85
Warner Sug Rfg 7s '41	99½	99⅛
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	96	96
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	95	95
Western Electric 5s '44	98⅞	98⅝
Western Maryland 4s '52	66⅝	66⅝
Western Pac 5s A '46	93	92½
Western Un 6½s '36	111¼	111¼
West'house El & Mfg 7s '31	108	108
Wheel & L Erie con 4s '49	74½	74¼
Wheel & L E 4½s '66	71¾	71½
Wh & LE LE dv 1st 5s '26	100⅝	110⅝
Wickwire Spen ct 7s '35	85	84½
Wilkesbr & East 1st 5s '42	65½	65½
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	100¼	100
Wilson & Co cv 6s '28	66½	66⅛
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	94	94
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	101⅝	101⅝
Youngstown S & T 6s '43	99⅛	98½

FOREIGN BONDS

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

	High	Low
Argentine ov 6s '45 G	84¼	84
Argentine ov 6s '57 A	96½	96
Argentine Gov 7s '27	102⅝	102½
Austrian Gov 7s '43	96⅞	96⅞
Argentine 6s B '58	96⅜	96⅜
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	94¼	93⅞
Belgium (King) 6s '25	87⅝	87½
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	109⅜	109⅛
Belgium (King) 8s '41	107⅝	107½
Bergen (City) 8s '45	97⅞	97½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	93	93
Brazil (US) 8s '41	97¾	97⅛
Can (Dom) 5s '26	101¼	101⅛
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103⅛	103
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	103⅝	103⅝
Can SS Ltd 7s '42	98½	98½
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	98	98
Buenos Aires 6½s '53	97½	97
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	100⅞	100⅝
Chile (Rep) 8s '26	102⅝	102⅝
Chile (Rep) 8s '41	108	108
Chile (Rep) 8s '46	107⅝	107⅝
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	44⅝	44
Christiania (City) 8s '45	98	98
Con Pwr Jap rct 7s '44	90½	90
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	91⅝	91⅝
Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37	103⅛	103⅛
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	84	84
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	98⅞	98⅞
Czechoslov (Rep) 8s '51	100⅝	100⅝
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	100½	100½
Finnish ct A 6½s '54	91	90⅞
Denmark (King) 6s '42	102¼	102¼
Denmark (King) 8s '45	110⅝	110½
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	94	93⅞
Dutch E Indies Nov 5½s '53	96⅝	96⅝
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	100⅝	100⅝
Dutch E Indies sf 6s '62	100⅞	100⅞
French wi 7s '49	91⅝	91¼
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	95	95
French (Rep) 7½s '41	100	100
French (Rep) 8s '45	103	103⅛
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	94⅛	94⅛
Holland Am Line 6s '47	84⅞	84⅞
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	90	89¾
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	82⅝	82⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	91⅝	91½
Jurgens U M W 6s '47	92⅝	92
Mex 4s lar '10	28⅜	28⅜
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	85	85
Mex 6s lar	41	41
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	103	102⅝
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	105⅝	105⅝
Norway (King) 6s '44	99⅞	99⅝
Norway (King) 6s '52	99⅞	99⅝
Norway (King) 8s '40	111	111
Nord Rys 6½s '50	82⅝	82⅝
Paris Orleans 7s '42	86⅞	86⅝
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	78⅝	78⅜
Paris-Lyons M int ctf 7s '58	87⅝	87¼
Prague (City) 7½s '52	92	91⅞
Peru 8s '44	102	101⅝
Poland 6s '40	77¼	76⅞
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	103⅝	103⅝
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	96	96
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	102¼	102¼
Sweden ct 5½s '54	99⅝	99½
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	104	104
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	102½	102¼
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	90⅝	90½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	85⅝	85⅝
Swiss Confed 8s '40	115⅝	115⅝
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	101⅞	101⅞
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '29	116⅝	116⅝
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106⅛	106⅛
U S S Copenhag 6s '37	94⅝	94⅝
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	108	108
Trondhjem 6½s '44	99	99

LIBERTY BONDS

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Feb. 6	Last Feb. 5
3½s '47	101.18	101.20	101.18	101.20	101.16
1st 4¼s '47	101.30	102.	101.30	102.	101.31
2d 4¼s '42	101.4	101.7	101.4	101.7	101.4
3d 4¼s '28	101.16	101.17	101.15	101.17	101.15
4th 4¼s '38	101.1	102.4	102.	102.4	102.1
US 4¼s '52	104.31	105.	104.31	105.	104.28
US 4s '54	100.29	100.30	100.24	100.30	100.26

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 98.3 as 98 3-32.

BEST YEAR IN ITS HISTORY

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Plate Glass Insurance Company of this city was held at Young's Hotel. Fred M. Johnson of Field & Cowles, Clifford H. Rice of Rice & Whitney, Charles E. Belcher, editor of the Standard, and Arthur J. Bean, financial editor of the Boston Post, were guests of the company at the luncheon preceding the business. The report submitted by Treasurer Louis A. Ginsburg showed that the company enjoyed last year the best 12 months in its history. For the first time the surplus of the company has exceeded its capital, after contributing a sum over and above the amount required by law to its reserves, and the payment of dividends to its stockholders.

CHAIN STORE SALES GAIN

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—January sales of chain stores are showing marked improvement over the corresponding month last year. S. S. Kresge & Co. reports $6,530,494, compared with $5,456,794, a gain of nearly 20 per cent; McCrory Stores Corporation $1,706,651, an increase of more than 26 per cent., and J. C. Penney Company $3,934,315, a gain of more than 13 per cent.

BANK OF GERMANY REPORT

BERLIN, Feb. 6—Reichsbank condensed statement (in reichsmarks) follows:

	This week	Last week
Silver and coin	58,500,000	60,400,000
Gold reserve	824,200,000	813,100,000
G'ld in for'n bnks	198,800,000	198,800,000
Bills of ex & chqs	1,770,700,000	1,607,700,000
Oother assets	1,301,200,000	1,347,600,000
Reichsbank circ	1,806,000,000	1,880,000,000
Lns to Rentenb'k	847,800,000	875,800,000

PROGRESS OF BRITISH WOOL TRADE IN 1924

Review Shows Big Rise in Values and Shrinkage of Surplus Stocks

BRADFORD, Jan. 26 (Special Correspondence)—During the last year the Bradford and district wool textile industry has been confronted with many difficult problems and unfavorable conditions, but in spite of this, considerable progress has been made toward normal trading.

The year opened with wool values on a much higher level than was justified by the selling values of yarns and piece goods, and with slight fluctuations, prices have gradually hardened throughout the year.

Big Rise During Year

The end of the year saw the following approximate advances, compared with values ruling in January, 1924: Merinos, 25 per cent; fine crossbreds, 40 per cent, and low and medium, 65 per cent. Home users were the biggest purchasers of crossbreds, but the demand for merino wool has been mainly sustained by Continental competition. Although it was expected that United States users would be big buyers, their operations throughout the whole year in the London market have been on a very small scale.

During the year 1924, about 680,000 bales passed the hammer at the London auctions, and were distributed as follows: Home buyers, 371,000 bales; Continent, 300,000 bales; America, 9000 bales.

In trying to gauge the present wool position, it is advisable to bear in mind that the world no longer has a large surplus stock from which to draw. Abnormal accumulations in South America and B. A. W. R. A. stocks have now been cleared.

The year 1923 opened with 913,000 bales of B. A. W. R. A. wool available to help satisfy the increased consumption. Only 210,000 bales were available for 1924, and these were all cleared by May.

Surplus Wool Shrinks

During the four years ended December 1924, 2,663,000 bales of surplus B. A. W. R. A. wool have been absorbed by the trade, and today manufacturers and others are faced with the problem of a growing consumption of wool textile goods, and a comparatively small increased production of wool.

In harmony with advances for Colonial wools, British wool values have shown appreciable increases during the year. The following shows the advances registered by three typical British wools: Lincoln Wethers from 15½d. to 21d., halfbreds from 18½d. to 26d. and South Downs 28¾d. to 37d.

The bulk of the British clip has already been exported, and out of 52,314,000 pounds shipped from this country up to the end of 1924, about 20,000,000 pounds was sent to America. The above quantities do not include shipments from the Irish Free State, which for Board of Trade returns, is regarded as a separate country. During the last two years the sheep population of the British Isles has increased by 1,000,000 head of sheep.

Manufacturers' Difficulties

The big advances in wool values could not be passed on readily to the consumer, and throughout the year manufacturers and others have been unable to reconcile selling prices with replacement costs.

Raw wool has been the dominating factor, and semi and fully manufactured goods have lagged sadly behind. Those who anticipated the rise in raw material values have been able to average, and by thus giving the consumer the advantage of cheap purchases, have been able to keep machinery running.

French competition has also been a strong factor. French manufacturers have been able to obtain cheaper labor than can be obtained in England and in addition, owing to nonpayment of war debts, French industry has not been hampered by the heavy taxation which Great Britain has had to bear.

Although the exports of worsted goods are slightly below 1923, the demand from abroad for British woolen goods has surpassed the pre-war quota. Altogether the year 1925 opens with prospects brighter than at the beginning of last year.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—The combined statement of the 12 federal reserve banks compare (000 omitted):

	Feb. 4 1925	Jan. 28 1925
Total gold reserves	$2,920,890	$2,939,336
Gold exclus agst FR notes	1,777,868	1,784,339
Total reserves	3,064,594	3,082,548
Bills discounted:		
Sec by govt obligat	207,325	164,832
Other bills discount	115,042	108,800
Bills bgt in op mkt	308,004	307,767
Total bills on hnd	630,371	581,439
Mem bnks res acct	2,193,624	2,171,723
F R notes in act cir	1,690,385	1,684,311
Ratio of total res to dep and FR note liab combined	77.4%	78.0%

The ratio of total reserves to net deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined for the 12 Federal Reserve Banks and the entire system as of Feb. 4, 1925, compared with the previous week and a year ago follows:

	Feb. 4, 1925	Jan. 28, 1925	Feb. 6, 1924
Boston	78.2	76.7	85.1
New York	76.4	79.8	86.4
Philadelphia	77.8	82.3	80.2
Cleveland	72.0	72.3	81.1
Richmond	86.0	82.5	75.5
Atlanta	88.9	86.9	70.1
Chicago	78.0	77.0	88.8
St. Louis	76.9	76.1	79.4
Minneapolis	83.1	81.5	77.3
Kansas City	75.4	73.9	75.2
Dallas	69.2	68.3	48.4
San Francisco	74.8	75.4	80.7
Total	77.4	78.0	82.1

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston statement of resources and liabilities compares (000 omitted):

	Feb. 4 1925	Jan. 28 1925
Total gold reserves	$242,168	$240,255
Gold excs agst FR notes	164,946	165,863
Total reserves	256,151	253,018
Bills discounted:		
Sec by US gv obligatns	12,109	14,673
All bills discounted	5,243	5,912
Bills bgt in open mkt	43,178	45,406
Total bills on hand	60,530	65,992
Liabilities:		
Member bank res acct	134,393	140,321
FR notes in actual circ	190,894	185,519

The New York Federal Reserve Bank reports as follows:

	This week	Last week
Total gold resv	$919,068,000	$950,785,000
Total reserves	950,369,000	983,803,000
Bills discounted:		
Sec by US gvt ob	111,733	83,291,000
All other	21,513	15,210,000
Bills bgt in op mkt	67,731	67,181,000

AUTO CARLOAD SHIPMENTS

CHICAGO, Feb. 6—Car requirements of automobile factories in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Midwest Regional Advisory Board are estimated at 5500 for February, 6400 for March and 6600 for April. Carload shipping by the entire automobile industry averaged 36,000 cars a month in 1924.

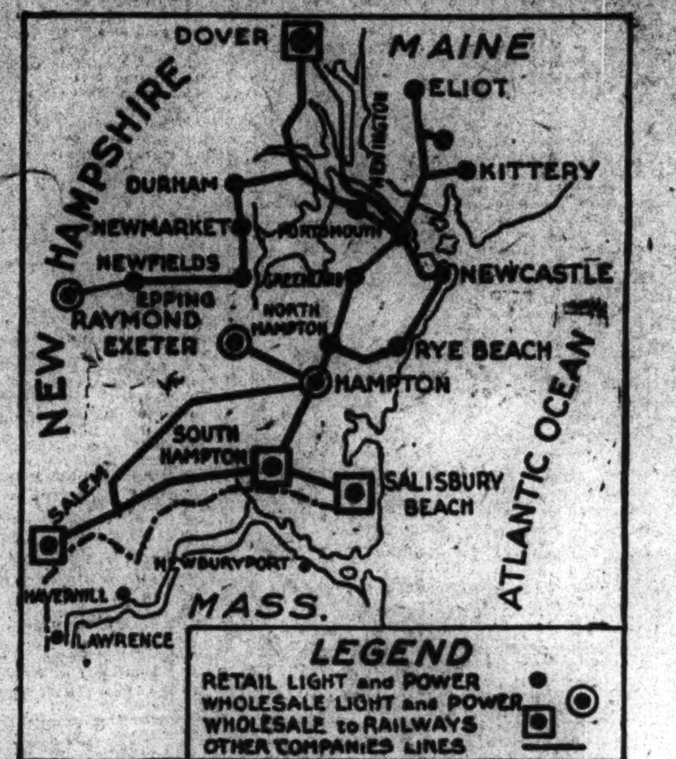
ROYAL DUTCH OUTPUT UP

LONDON, Feb. 6—It is estimated unofficially that Royal Dutch Company's production of crude oil will be about 130,000,000 barrels in 1925, compared with 105,000,000 in 1924.

Associated Gas and Electric Company

Another Step Forward

Company Adds Portsmouth Power Properties to Its System



Territory served with electric light and power by PORTSMOUTH POWER COMPANY

Board of Directors
Associated Gas and Electric Company

JOHN M. DALY, Vice-President, H. C. Hopson & Co.

MURRAY W. DODGE, Vice-President, Chase Securities Corp.

HENRY D. FITCH, President, Kentucky-Tennessee Light & Power Co.

HOWARD C. HOPSON, President, H. C. Hopson & Co.

SANFORD J. MAGEE, President, N. Y. State Gas & Electric Corp.

JOHN I. MANGE, Vice-President, J. G. White Management Corp.

JOHN NICKERSON, JR., John Nickerson & Co.

DE LANCEY RANKINE, Vice-President, Bank of Niagara, Director, Buffalo General Electric Co.

FREDERICK A. ROGERS, Treasurer, Northern New York Utilities Co.

WILLIAM C. WISHART, Comptroller, New York Central Lines

Operation of Associated Gas and Electric properties is under supervision of The J. G. White Management Corp.

ASSOCIATED GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY within the last few weeks has added to its public utility system the properties shown above. This system now serves a combined population of over 500,000 in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Kentucky, Tennessee, New Hampshire, Vermont, Ohio and Maine.

ASSOCIATED GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY is a New York Corporation formed in 1906 and its constituent properties have a long record of continuous successful operation—the largest for over 72 years. Its consumers of electric light, gas and miscellaneous services in these nine states now exceed 112,000.

Its present gross earnings of over $8,000,000 annually represent an increase of approximately 80% since 1919, reflecting both the expansion of the field of operations and the intensive development of the territories served. The Company's net earnings have increased in even greater proportion and at the present annual rate of nearly $2,600,000 show an advance of 100% since 1919.

As a result of sound expansion and efficient management large equities have been built up for all the Company's securities and the margin of earnings over dividend and interest requirements has steadily increased.

The record of Associated Gas and Electric Company is a chronicle of sound and steady growth, both in physical property and earnings. Its financial structure is conservative and the investment merit of its securities has been firmly established.

Associated Gas and Electric Company
61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

LAMB DEMAND HOLDS STRONG

Prices $4 Hundredweight Above Year Ago—Hogs and Cattle Steady

CHICAGO, Feb. 6 (Special)—Since the first of the year lamb prices have been fluctuating between $18 and $19, which is $4 higher than a year ago. It is quite high enough to inspire a feeling of optimism among feeders in the west, where most of the lambs are on feed.

In the central corn belt states, the supply that was put in last fall is about all used up, and buyers are relying largely on the Colorado contingent, which is gradually coming in large volume. Most of the western lambs in Colorado and Nebraska were put in the feed lots at a cost of $12.

At present prices they are making their owners a handsome profit, and prospects are good for the future, as the crop is gradually dwindling. The supply in the market has been considerably larger this week than last, but demand is strong and values hold up well.

The best fat lambs were quoted today at $18.25@18.50, with the plainer kinds at $18@18.25 to packers. Demand from the outside was light.

Old sheep are about steady. Good handyweight ewes are quoted at $8@9 and the supply is small.

The supply of hogs this week so far is 13,000 less than last week. A good shipping demand gives the market a steady tone. The best heavy hogs are held at $11.20, a shade higher than a week ago, many selling at $10.90@11.15.

Many middleweights sell at $10.50@11, and lightweights range from $10@10.75. The market is slow for light hogs.

Cattle buyers are discriminating in favor of the good to choice grades, especially light yearlings that are fat. These cattle are comparatively scarce and are quoted at $11@13. Heavy steers go at $10@11. They would be considerably lower but for the scant supply of higher grades.

Under $9, the market is slow. A good many plain shortfed steers sell at $7@8. There is good shipping demand for the best steers.

Very good heifers are quoted at $8@9.50. Best fat beef cows are $6@7 and the supply is moderate. Calves are lower. Packer buy at $11@12 and outsiders pay $12@14.

CANADIAN LOADINGS INCREASE

TORONTO, Feb. 6—Canadian car loadings for the first two weeks of January exceeded corresponding weeks of last year. For the week ended Jan. 10 the figure was 50,168 cars, an increase of 9799 over the previous week. Compared with the corresponding week in 1924 the net increase was 1554 cars.

BORDER CITY DIVIDEND PASSED

Border City Manufacturing Company of Fall River, Mass., has passed the quarterly dividend due at this time. The former rate was 1 per cent quarterly.

In the Ship Lanes

OPERATION of the German seapost service was resumed on the last westbound trip of the steamer Albert Ballin of the Hamburg-American Line, the service having been suspended in 1914. The service will be continued from Hamburg with the next sailing of the Deutschland.

◇ ◇ ◇

Boston-Liverpool service by the White Star Line is to be increased to four ships in the spring. It is expected that weekly sailings will be maintained by the Cedric, Celtic, Baltic, and Adriatic.

◇ ◇ ◇

The Scythia of the Cunard Line, on a Mediterranean cruise under the auspices of a tourist agency, left New York with every stateroom occupied. Among the 17 ports to be visited will be Cadiz, Alexandria (for Egypt), Haifa (for the Holy Land), Constantinople, Naples (for Rome), and Monte Carlo.

◇ ◇ ◇

Passengers who embark or disembark at Genoa or Naples, excepting persons on special tours who can show bookings to other cities, will be subjected to a tax of $3 by the Italian Government. Second and third-class passengers will pay $1. The tax also applies to those who disembark at these ports for an extended stay, the Mediterranean Conference members announce.

◇ ◇ ◇

The third of New York's five new municipal ferries, just launched, will be placed in service in April.

◇ ◇ ◇

During 1924 one-third of the American import tonnage was petroleum. All imports totaled 42,750,000 long tons. Wheat was second with 3,900,000 tons, followed closely by sugar. Petroleum and products also made up the largest export tonnage, with 12,936,000 out of a total of 49,122,000 tons, followed by coal and coke, and wheat.

◇ ◇ ◇

North Atlantic ports handled more than half the imports and approximately two-fifths of the exports last year. Summaries in long tons follow:

	Imports	Exports
North Atlantic	22,587,361	20,276,054
Gulf	10,205,997	16,524,207
Lakes	5,781,806	7,979,773
Pacific	2,558,981	9,487,417
South Atlantic	1,666,244	855,349
Total	42,750,089	49,122,790

The relative position of the five districts is the same in both import and export business with the exception of third and fourth place in which the Great Lakes and Pacific districts exchange positions.

◇ ◇ ◇

The President Madison of the American Oriental Line, arrived in Seattle recently with a cargo valued at $8,000,000, of which $5,000,000 was silk. The several "President" ships of this line are to be reconditioned in turn.

◇ ◇ ◇

Three ships of the Atlantic Transport Line, all in the "Minne" class, recently passed each other at sea at the same time, an occurrence seldom noted. The Minnewaska, which had come out of Cherbourg en route to New York and off the island of Alderney, met the Minnetonka and the Minnekahda bound east. At 4 p. m. all three ships were on the same meridian.

◇ ◇ ◇

The Mongolia recently assigned to the Panama Pacific Line is being reconditioned, and will carry first-class and an intermediate class, but no third-class passengers. Her sister ship, the Manchuria, on the same run, is similarly equipped, while the Finland, the third ship in this route, carries first, second, and third classes.

SECRETARY MELLON IS SATISFIED WITH TRADE CONDITIONS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—With the midwinter season nearly over, a period of business inactivity, Secretary Mellon is well satisfied with the country's business prospects, and sees no change in the favorable outlook for the year.

The Secretary believes it is somewhat too early to look for much new enterprises and financing, as he believes industry is at present mapping out its course for the year, as in the case of the railroads, which are waiting to see the trend of traffic before placing their orders.

Secretary Mellon interprets the rail traffic increase for January as a general progression of the country's business, which should steadily gain with the advent of the new season.

Secretary Mellon does not believe railroad rate hearings will develop a need for any radical change in rates, or that it is at all probable all traffic will be handled on a mileage basis. It is thought impractical by the Secretary to change the system of regional rates grown from long experience.

NEW ENGLAND BUILDING

Statistics of building and engineering operations in New England, compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, show contracts awarded the week ended Feb. 3, 1925, $4,701,900; corresponding period of 1924, $3,767,300; corresponding period of 1923, $3,007,000; corresponding period of 1922, $5,029,300.

QUEBEC FINANCING SOON

TORONTO, Feb. 6—Province of Quebec will shortly float $15,000,000 bonds. Proceeds will be used to redeem $7,000,000 6 per cent bonds, maturing March 1, and $2,500,000 6 per cent bonds, maturing June 1.

STAGG TO MAKE A SPEAKING TOUR

University of Chicago Seeks Some $17,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 6—In the interest of the general building fund of the University of Chicago, which seeks some $17,000,000, Prof. A. A. Stagg, noted athletic director of the Midway institution, leaves here Sunday for an extensive speaking tour in the southwest and on the Pacific coast. He will accompany Dean J. H. Tufts, vice-president of the university, to address alumni in 20 cities. They expect to return here by March 5.

Athletics and their right to existence in an educational institution, and the plans for extension of the athletic facilities at Stagg Field are to be among the subjects to be discussed by Professor Stagg, though these building plans are to be financed by earnings of the Athletic Department and not from the general university fund.

Architects were engaged yesterday to draw plans for the new Field House, it is announced by Professor Stagg. The building, which is to occupy the northeast corner of Stagg Field, facing University Avenue, between Fifty-Sixth Street and Bartlett Gymnasium, will greatly enlarge the indoor playground facilities of the university.

"Development of intramural athletics, which aims to provide physical activities for every student in the university, made necessary the new building," said Professor Stagg. "Our present indoor plant is very inadequate for our expanding needs. We hope our varsity athletic teams will benefit from the improvement, especially the track team. The baseball team also will have better facilities for indoor practice.

"We expect to seat a great many more spectators for basketball games than can now be accommodated at Bartlett Gymnasium. Just what the capacity will be no one knows at present. That all remains to be worked out by the architects. I have given them my ideas as to the requirements in general. We do not know how much it will cost. All we know is that it will be financed out of the earnings of the athletic department."

COSDEN MAY START NEW OIL COMBINE

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—Reports reaching Wall Street from the west link J. S. Cosden with New York bankers in a plan to consolidate five mid-continent oil companies into a new organization to be known as the J. S. Cosden Company. Those mentioned are the Berry Petroleum Corporation, the Hope Petroleum Corporation, the Moore Refining Company, Burk-Geis Oil Company and the Burk-Hoffeir Oil Company.

The combination also will include, it is said, a small interest in the Atlantic Petroleum Company. Cosden formerly was head of Cosden & Co., now the Mid-Continent Oil Company.

HOTELS, RESORTS AND TRAVEL

BUILDING COST OF DELHI RISES

Three-Quarters of Amount Estimated Is Already Expended

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4 (Special Correspondence)—Further details are available regarding the growth of new Delhi. Lord Hardinge's most costly enterprise was first announced 12 years ago. Building began 11 years ago, but as a rule people have little idea of the work entailed in building an enormous city with its miles of roads, intricate and expensive systems of drainage, sewerage, electric and water installations, hundreds of up-to-date dwellings, as well as the enormous central buildings.

It is on these latter that progress has been most rapid during the last two years. The total gross expenditure on the entire scheme is estimated at 137,200,000 rupees, of which 6,500,000 rupees will be refunded through sundry receipts, making a total net expenditure of 130,700,000 rupees. Of this sum as much as 100,000,000 rupees has already been expended, so that, officially, the scheme is three-quarters complete.

Cost Perpetually Increasing

It may be added, however, that one of the most disappointing features of new Delhi is that its cost always seems to be increasing and its completion receding. The provision for the three chief buildings is as follows: 14,000,000 rupees for Government House, 16,000,000 rupees for the Secretariat, and 8,350,000 rupees for the Legislative Buildings.

The great majority of official quarters are now completed, and many are occupied. The residences of members of the Executive Council are in hand, as well as houses for high officials and senior officers, although much detail and furnishing work still remains to be done. Great progress has been made on the side of gardening and horticultural operations, so that new Delhi already claims to have "a very green and attractive appearance."

Record Office Begun

Work has begun on the enormous record office, while considerable progress has been made on the permanent electric power house. Parts of the Secretariat buildings are almost complete. It had been hoped that the Government might be able to move in during the next cold weather or in a year's time, but it is curious how this happy consummation continues to recede. The recent floods in the United Provinces made it very difficult to obtain labor, while the dislocation of railway communications has greatly delayed the receipt of the steel trusses needed for the roofing of the legislative chamber.

All office furniture and fittings are being made at Delhi, and the assembly halls in the Legislative buildings are to be paneled with ply wood, made up in the plant at the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun. On Government House good progress has been made, and it is anticipated that the building will be ready for Lord Reading's successor.

Meanwhile the work will have cost a heavily taxed country, 130,000,000 rupees at least, and, although Lord Hardinge and Lord Crewe assured an astonished India that Delhi possessed a salubrious climate for at least seven months of the year, no one for a moment believes that the Government will remain in residence there longer than from the end of October to the end of March.

SCHOOLS TELL AIMS OF LEAGUE

European Countries Teach Youth the Value of Institution

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 25—Nineteen states have now officially registered their views with the League's Secretariat on the subject of including articles on the aims of the League in the school curriculum. Austria, for example, has decided to authorize no textbook on history, constitutional law, and the appropriate branches of geography which does not contain suitable reference to the League. Denmark has arranged for high school pupils to be taught about the League in courses on contemporary history, and Poland has taken similar action.

Rumania will further give one lesson a year on the League in all primary schools, while the Indian and Canadian governments have promptly made demands on the League Secretariat for suitable literature. Finally in Czechoslovakia there are now courses on "civic instruction and education," which include teaching on all international efforts toward world peace, in which the League plays a leading rôle.

Signatures to the famous arbitration protocol have come from such widely separated quarters of the globe as Finland and Uruguay, Spain and Estonia, Bulgaria and Chile. Altogether, 17 states have now signified their adhesion to the protocol, though only one—Czechoslovakia—has gone so far as to ratify it. Thirteen ratifications are required by May 1 if the Disarmament Conference, fixed provisionally for June 1, is not to be postponed, and these must include three ratifications out of the four states: France, Great Britain, Italy, and Japan.

It is a remarkable fact that the British Labor Party, whose representatives took a prominent part at Geneva in drawing up the protocol, have since gone over to the ranks of its enemies, through their spokesman, Col. J. Wedgwood, who expressed grave doubts about it at a Socialist gathering in Brussels early in the new year.

Out of 4700 plans submitted in Great Britain for the Filene peace prize, over 3000 advocated the strengthening of the League of Nations as an essential part of any scheme for the restoration of peace to Europe, and only 35 were definitely opposed to the League. The plans were submitted by people of every shade of opinion and in all walks of life.

The scheme of the British League of Nations Union to organize correspondence between children in the schools of Great Britain and the United States has been so successful that similar arrangements are being made with the French and Italian education authorities for correspondence between secondary school children.

Schools or individuals wishing to participate are invited to write to the League of Nations Union, 15 Grosvenor Crescent, London S. W. 1, on the subject, stating the names and ages of those who want correspondents and with which country. The union is still able to supply names and addresses of some correspondents in America.

ESTONIAN STARCH INDUSTRY DECLINES

TALLIN, Estonia, Jan. 22 (Special Correspondence)—The annual potato yield in Estonia in previous years was from 693,000 to 795,000 tons. Of this yield, over 166,000 tons was used as seed. The export of potatoes in 1921 was 20,000 tons; in 1922, it was 46,660 tons, and in 1923, about 15,000 tons. Whereas, before the war, nearly 250,000 tons of potatoes were used for the production of alcohol, in the last few years this industry has consumed only 50,000 tons annually, and the production of potato starch less than 16,660 tons. Estonian potato starch is exported mainly to Finland.

The production of Estonian potato starch, which in 1922 was 2083 tons, declined in 1923 to 1030 tons. There was a noticeable decline in the export of potato starch in 1923, which is to be attributed to the failure of the potato crop that year. The custom duties on imported potato starch are 0.132 gold franc per kilogram. Part of the potato starch is made into potato syrup (glucose) and utilized by sweetmeat manufactories.

DRY LAW SUPPORT AIDS TEXAS OFFICIALS

FORT WORTH, Tex., Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence) — Contraband liquor is gradually, but certainly, disappearing from Texas, Frank C. Cole, federal prohibition director for the State, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Bootlegging, he said, is becoming more and more precarious as a business, due to the constant vigilance of the dry law enforcement unit. A greater respect for law on the part of the citizenship generally also is credited by Mr. Cole with helping to improve conditions.

Mr. Cole recalled that only a few years ago the sight of an intoxicated man was nothing out of the ordinary, adding: "Now one is but rarely seen. It is evident, even to the casual observer, that drunkenness has declined, and I dare say Texans today are not consuming as much whisky in a month as they formerly did in a day."

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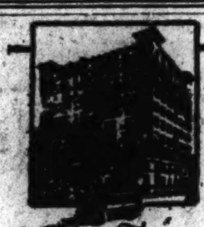

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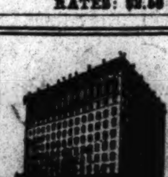

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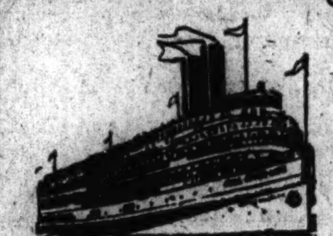

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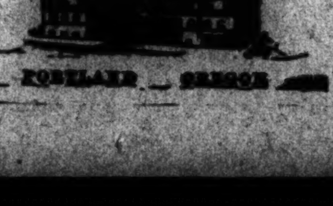

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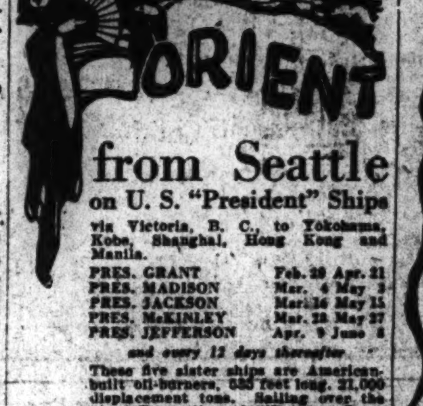

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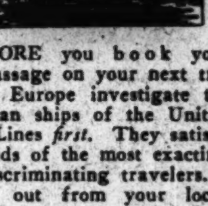

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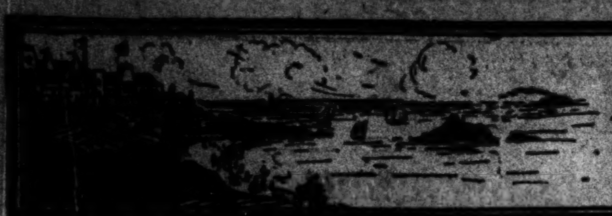
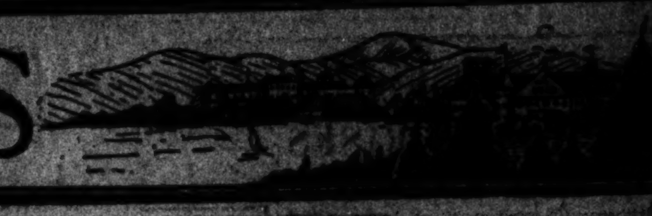
Information may be had at these offices concerning European hotels, resorts, transportation lines, shops and schools which are advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.



HOTELS AND RESORTS



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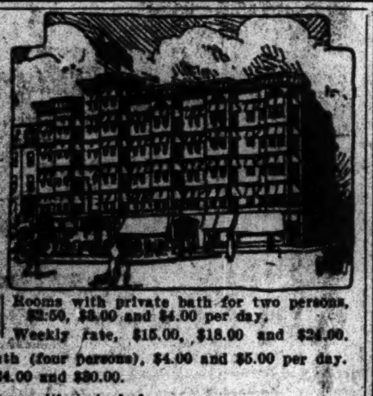

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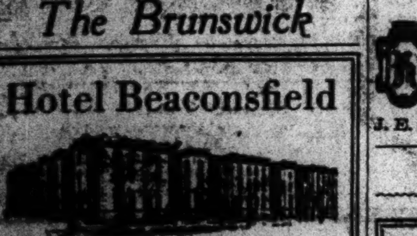

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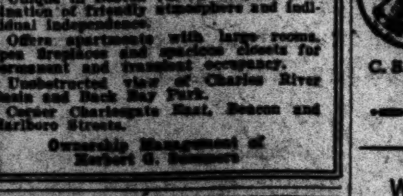

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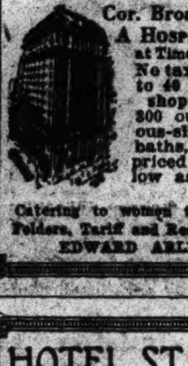

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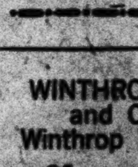

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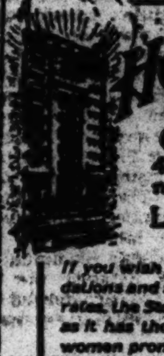

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Music News and Reviews

Programs Announced for I. S. C. M. Festivals

AT THE conference of delegates of the International Society for Contemporary Music, held at Salzburg in August, 1924, the following were appointed to act as jury for the festivals of 1925:

For the Prague Festival—André Caplet, Alfredo Casella, Egon Wellesz (and Vaclav Talich, nominated by the Czechoslovak section).

For the Venice Festival—André Caplet, Alfredo Casella, Egon Wellesz.

M. André Caplet was unable to accept the invitation to serve, and his place was therefore taken by M. Zoltán Kodály.

The jury met at Winterthur, Dec. 20 to 29, by invitation of the Swiss section, and chose the following works for performance at Prague and Venice this year:

PRAGUE

First Concert, Friday, May 15
Ferruccio Busoni....Berceuse élégiaque
Ernst Toch.....Five pieces for chamber orchestra (Op. 33)
Roland Manuel.....Tempo di Ballo
Rudolf Réti.....Two pieces for pianoforte with orchestra
Vittorio Rieti..Orchestral suite from the ballet, "L'Arche de Noé"
Paul Amadeus Pisk.....Partita
Rudolf Karel, "Dämon" (symphonic poem)

Second Concert, Sunday, May 17
Heinrich Kaminski .....
Concerto grosso for double orchestra
György Kosa .....
Six pieces for large orchestra
Fidelio Finke .....
"Abschied" (symphonic poem)
Bohuslav Martinu ......"Half-Time"
R. Vaughan Williams.....
"A Pastoral Symphony"

Third Concert, Tuesday, May 19
Ernst Krenek....Concerto Grosso No. 2
G. Francesco Malipiero.....Variazioni senza Tema for pianoforte and orchestra
Vitezlav Novák..."Toman a lesní panna" (Toman and the Forest Fairy) (symphonic poem)
Darius Milhaud...Symphonic fragments from the drama, "Protée"
Igor Stravinsky .....
Symphonies for wind instruments
Bela Bartók.....Dance suite

VENICE

First Concert
Erwin Schulhoff.....String quartet
Gabriel Fauré.....'L' Horizon Chimérique," for voice and piano
Hans Eisler....Duo for violin and cello
Henry Eichheim .....
(a) Nocturnal Impressions of Peking
(b) Korean sketch
(For chamber orchestra)
Wilhelm Gross .....
"Jassband" for violin and piano
Heitor Villa-Lobos .....
(a) "Epigrammas ironicos e sentimentales"
(b) "Historieta" No. 5
Paul Hindemith...Chamber music No. 2, for 12 solo instruments and piano obligato (Op. 36, No. 1)

Second Concert
Caspar Cassado .....
Sonata for piano and cello
Samuel Feinberg .....
Three preludes (Op. 15) for pianoforte
Zoltan Szekely..Sonata for violin alone
Max Butting.....Five pieces for string orchestra (from Op. 26)
Ladislav Vycpalek.....Three songs
Leos Janacek.....String quartet

Third Concert
Erich Wolfgang Korngold .....
String quartet (Op. 16)
Jacques Ibert.....Two movements for two flutes, clarinet and bassoon
Arthur Honegger .....
Sonata for cello and piano
Albert Roussel.....'Jouers de flute" (four pieces for flute and piano)
Maurice Ravel .....
Tzigane for violin and piano
Vittorio Rieti.....Sonata for piano, oboe, clarinet and horn

Fourth Concert
Mario Labroca.....String quartet
Arthur Schnabel.....Pianoforte sonata
R. Vaughan Williams .....
"Merciless Beauty" (three rondels for voice, two violins and cello)
Arnold Schönberg.....Serenade (Op. 24)

Fifth Concert
Karol Szymanowski.....String quartet
G. Francesco Malipiero .....
"Le Stagione italiche"
Carl Ruggles .....
"Angels," for six trumpets
Igor Stravinsky.....Pianoforte sonata
Louis T. Gruenberg.....'Daniel Jazz," for voice and small orchestra

The Boston Symphony Plays in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27—(Special Correspondence)—Serge Koussevitzky himself, at the head of the rejuvenated Boston Symphony Orchestra, appeared at the Academy of Music tonight before a Philadelphia Forum audience that filled the building to the last seat. He scored a great popular success for himself and for the orchestra in a program which contained but a single one of the works for which he is most famous, although this program did demand four different styles of interpretation and conducting. It consisted of a "Concerto" for orchestra by Carl Phillipp Emanuel Bach, arranged by Maxmilian Steinberg, the Berlioz "Roman Carnival," two of the Debussy nocturnes, "Clouds" and "Fêtes" and the Beethoven symphony in A major (No. 7).

Of these numbers, Mr. Koussevitzky was at his best in the "Fêtes" of Debussy, of which he gave a superb reading, the little march in the middle section being beautifully taken as to tempo and the mood of the whole movement being in accord with the intention of the composer as set forth in the score. The "Nuages" seemed to be a bit gray and heavy in parts of the orchestral coloring, although there were many lovely spots in it.

Bach was taken in the strictly classic style in which the composition was conceived and, while it is not a great piece of music, it served admirably to open the program, give the conductor and the members of the orchestra a chance to hear the acoustics of the hall when filled and to show Mr. Koussevitzky's versatility as a conductor in a severely classic number when he has made his great reputation largely as the exponent of the ultramodern.

The Berlioz "Carneval Romain" was beautifully read, although there seemed here and there to be places in which the orchestra did not altogether realize the ideals of the conductor. The close of the work was very effective albeit a bit theatrical.

The symphony was interpreted generally in accordance with the traditional manner, although there was no lack of orginial touches in the reading. The last movement was taken at a terrific tempo and with a verve which closed the concert in a blaze of glory.

As a conductor, Mr. Koussevitzky is first of all an intense individualist. He apparently will not hesitate to change tempi or nuance as suits him to do, provided the effect gained thereby is what he desires. But at the same time, musical conviction and sincerity are shown in every element of his leadership. Such changes as he makes are evidently for the purpose of reading the great masterpieces of the musical past in accordance with the ideals of the present and not for the sake of change itself or for any mere tonal or emotional effect. Next, stands out the tremendous vitality of the man, an intense personality, and the self-evident fact that in his conducing he gives of himself even more than he demands from the members of the orchestra—and that is a lot.

At the same time, some of the work last evening was uneven. He would rise to tremendous heights in one passage and in another would not seem to be able to take the orchestra with him in all that he was trying to accomplish. How much of this is due to the orchestra itself and how much to the conuctor can be said only by those who have heard many concerts of the organization under Mr. Koussevitzky's direction. But his technique as a conductor is gigantic.

As to the orchestra it can be said only that Mr. Koussevitzky is working with an organization which does not by any means approach the old Boston Symphony. Yet, judging partly from indications and partly from specific results as shown in last evening's playing, the Boston Symphony is again very much to the fore among the great orchestras of the United States.

Cleveland Concerts

CLEVELAND, Feb. 3 (Special Correspondence)—There have been two Sunday afternoon concerts by the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra recently. In the first of them a young woman from Kentucky, a pupil of Leopold Auer, Ruth Breton by name, played pieces of Sinigaglia and Sarasate with extraordinary facility and verve. Violinists, good ones, too, are as the sands of the sea for number. But there should be room in the concert world for such an unusual talent as Miss Breton's.

On the following Sunday a young American pianist (youth is beating on our doors), Henri Deering, played the Rachmaninoff concerto in C minor, and made an excellent impression. He is a performer of sterling worth, the possessor of a comprehensive technic, and endowed as well with the intelligence to use it to good purpose.

Darius Milhaud, of the one-time Parisian "Six," had his first hearing in Cleveland last week in a concert of the Cleveland String Quartet. One of his five quartets was played; whether of early or recent vintage was not stated. We were prepared to hear horrific sounds, but nothing of the sort occurred. This is a coherent work, well put together, though not revealing any masterful skill either in development or in scoring. All the same, M. Milhaud writes well. He has ideas in plenty and he knows how to put them over. Being an ultra-modernist, he has to deal out dissonances with a fairly liberal hand. Noblesse oblig6. He might be branded a backslider if he did not. Nevertheless, the dissonances in this composition are not particularly merciless. There is freshness in the work, and vivacity, and abounding zest; qualities that should sufficiently commend any piece of music.

For the annual Wagner concert of the Cleveland orchestra, distinguished vocal assistance was provided. Mme. Elsa Alsen, formerly of the Wagnerian Opera Company, and Clarence Whitehill of the Metropolitan both found their best opportunity in the closing scene from "Walküre." This was impressively done. Mme. Alsen is a great Brünnhilde, as she demonstrated to Clevelanders last spring in the cycle of Wagner operas at Masonic Hall; and Mr. Whitehill sang with authority and effectiveness.

Fritz Kreisler played before a capacity audience, and was as fervently applauded as ever. And as always, he made his violin a voice of beauty and irresistible appeal.

Music in Manchester

MANCHESTER, Jan. 20 (Special Correspondence) — With the new year Manchester welcomes Mr. Claud Biggs, who has joined the staff of the College of Music as professor of piano, filling the vacancy caused by Mr. Max Mayer's resignation. Mr. Biggs has returned to England after a two years' engagement at the Toronto Conservatory, during which time he appeared in public in several Canadian cities and also in the United States. Mr. Biggs made his first public appearance here on Jan. 19, taking the place of Miss Florence Austral, who was unable to appear at the Hamilton Harty Chamber Concert, and scored an immediate success by his wonderfully clear-cut and virile interpretations of the old contrapuntal masters. Intellect had the better of emotion in his Chopin, but this one did not mind, as the tendency is to over-sentimentalize this composer.

During the last three months we have had six municipal orchestral concerts, given by the Hallé Orchestra and guaranteed against loss by the city corporation.

Boston Society of Sculptors

COLDNESS and monotony of aspect too often prove the bane of sculpture shows to general interest. The very nature of the materials—bronze, marble and plaster—is self-evident in the modeler's art, for it is the material that supplies the form in fact, whereas the material used by the painter supplies only an illusion of form. It is evident that special thought has been given to the value of color in the pleasing presentation of works of sculpture in the present exhibition by members of the Boston Society of Sculptors at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, where it is to continue through Feb. 22.

Those responsible for the arrangement of the exhibits have chosen the pieces with a thought for harmonies and contrasts in the subjects, both as to their mass and their tone. Balancing a large creamy plaster allegorical figure, "Angel," by Theo. A. Ruggles Kitson, is a heroic statue of a sturdy Spanish War soldier, by the same artist. Around these two large works the exhibition is grouped in the Renaissance court. Tapestries and evergreens aid in giving the chamber a visual effect of warmth.

Anna Coleman Ladd's six exhibits indicate her sensitiveness to color in sculpture. Her "Night and Dawn" uses a dark, mysterious blue, which has an appropriateness to the subject matching the reticent use of symbols in the borders of this low-relief tablet. Other figures by this artist, such as "The Crystal," have a lovely greenish hue that should make them highly decorative spots in a\sion setting. One could fancy an interior decorator undertaking to do a suite of rooms with one of these figures as the theme. In "Aldrich Memorial Sundial" and "Fountain Figures" it is a pleasure to note how thoroughly Mrs. Ladd has considered the ideal of making her works interesting from every side and every angle. "Albert Scott Memorial" is an original and significant contribution to the none too long list of satisfactory souvenirs of the World War.

Cyrus E. Dallin's figures likewise exemplify "circuit of interest." His "Memorial Group," with a romantic youth and sympathetic dog as chief figures, remind one of this sculptor's kneeling Indian beside the Town Hall pool in Arlington, Mass. Intensity of emotion expressed in physical action, when it does not reach the breaking or straining point, is always stimulating for observers, and this quality is achieved by Leonard Craske in "The Joy of Life," and by F. W. Allen in a baby archer called "Eros."

The repose of the Gothic tradition, for a change, is to be enjoyed in Louise Allen's "Madonna and Child" and in I. Kirchmayer's magnificent wood carvings. Classic, too, in its poise is Raymond A. Porter's "Victory," memorial at Salem, Mass. Mr. Porter's adroit use of decorative accessories is similar to Nellie Louise Thompson's feeling for pictorial beauty. Her "Narcissus" has something of the Pre-Raphaelite feeling for decoration. Richard Recchia's inclination is to get at the animating impulse of the idea in hand, one would presume. Note how he reveals the passion for thorough craftsmanship of thought and feeling in his portrait of Bela Pratt. Mr. Recchia also shows an imaginative tablet entitled "Symbol" which is sure to arouse discussion.

In a vein that blends the natural and the ideal is the work of Bashka Paeff. There is reality in her portrait of "Rosenwald," a woman who probably has carried more than her share of the burden of the day, yet who has only been sweetened by the experience. Sturdy character is well conveyed in Amelia Peabody's portrait of Capt. Charles Snellen of Marblehead. Karl F. Skoog makes imaginative ventures in such subjects as his man with a plow, called "Appeal of Nature and Creator." George Demetrious models low relief portraits with strength and simplicity. Anthony Di Bona's "Thomas Allen" is a vigorous portrait of a painter who was long and widely known in Boston. Otis A. Hood has found in football a lively and fresh theme for a decorative panel. Other works, interesting from one or another viewpoint, are shown by Hugh Cairns, Ellen Dabney, Rose A. Garrity, Hazel Brill Jackson, Mary E. Moore, Cora L. Overland, and Magnus Urdahl. E. C. S.

IN CARLSBAD CAVERN, NEW MEXICO

From a Painting by Will Shuster.

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 24
Special Correspondence

WILL SHUSTER'S paintings of the interior of Carlsbad Cavern, the newly discovered natural wonder of New Mexico, in the galleries of the State Museum have been placed on view. They are, for the most part, executed on large canvases and as the result of Mr. Shuster's close observation and careful work, give much of the same feeling of depth and beauty as that inspired by the Cavern itself. His largest canvas, about five feet wide and seven feet tall, portrays a stalagmite of about 100 feet in height, located in the "Big Room," or the first large cavity to be found at the end of the entrance hall. It is an arrangement in blues and cold purples showing the pile of dome-like crystalline formations that reaches nearly to the ceiling of the room.

Another shows a pillar rising from a subterranean pool. It is a different color harmony. This is called "Yeitso's Pillar," by those familiar with the recesses of the place, but, in Mr. Shuster's exhibit it has no name.

The things to be seen in the Cavern do not connote names to me, Mr. Shuster explains. "The formations are not like anything I have ever seen before. I have numbered the pictures and whatever they signify to the people who see them would make as good a name as anything I could give.

"What sketching material I carried with me had to be strapped on. There are times when a person is obliged to hang on to the rocks with both hands as well as both feet. We worked by gasoline lantern and kerosene torch," he recalled. "It seemed to me that no matter which way a person looks there is a picture. The stalactites and stalagmites arrange themselves into compositions of natural beauty and charm. I tried to give, in these pictures, some idea of the extent and variety of pattern.

"Color schemes in the cavern have cold harmonies as well as warm ones. The cold ones seem truest, but just as many warm variations actually exist. It's a marvelous place to paint. But even if one should not care to paint, one can get new ideas for color schemes."

The Arts League of Service, which runs a caravan theater, has plans maturing for the establishment of a small theater in London, probably in the East End, to act as a training center for the traveling companies. The idea is to have a northern and southern company which will take turns in coming to London for a rest and change.

Among the Photoplay Makers

Hollywood, Jan. 31
Special Correspondence

FAME is coming to a large number of new screen players these days, due to the fact that so many producers are breaking away from the tradition passed on to them by film-selling organizations that the public is more interested in seeing their "old favorites" than new faces.

Paramount's "Peter Pan" elevated to stardom an unknown and practically inexperienced girl, Betty Bronson, who played the title rôle. And now Mary Brian, another unknown and likewise inexperienced player, who played Wendy in "Peter Pan," is to have the title part in "The Little French Girl," which is to be made in New York under the direction of Herbert Brenon. Since appearing in "Peter Pan," Miss Brian has played in "The Air Mail," which Irvin Willat is just finishing.

Conrad Nagel and Renee Adoree have been chosen to head the cast in Josef von Sternberg's production of "Escape," from Alden Brooks' story.

Mae Marsh is being filmed in an adaptation of Basil King's story, "The Garden of Charity," under the direction of J. Stuart Blackton. Earl Schenck is playing opposite Miss Marsh.

The Talmadge sisters will leave Paris next month and return to Hollywood for more picture-making. Norma is to do two stories, both of which have been adapted by Frances Marion. The first is "Obligations," the second "Woman and the Clown." These are to be directed byDimitri Buchowetski. Constance Talmadge is to be directed by Sidney Franklin, her first picture being "The Man She Bought," and the second "East With the Setting Sun."

Ernst Lubitsch is making a new picture, not yet titled, for the Warner Brothers. It was written by him and his assistant, Hans Kraly. In the cast are Monte Blue, Marie Prevost, Clara Bow, Willard Lewis and John Roche.

The Warner Brothers' studio is a busy place these days, for in addition to the Ernst Lubitsch unit at work, the following companies are making pictures: William Beaudine, on Harold Titus' story, "Hero Stuff," with a cast headed by Dorothy Devore and Matt Moore; James Flood, directing "The Easiest Road," adapted from the story by Ruby M. Ayres, with a cast headed by Helene Chadwick and Clive Brook; Roy Del Ruth, directing a picturization of Mrs. W. K. Clifford's story, "Eve's Lover," with a cast consisting of Irene Rich, Bert Lytell, Willard Louis, Clara Bow, John Steppling, Arthur Hoyt and Lew Harvey. In addition Millard Webb, the director, is putting the finishing touches to the Harriet Beecher Stowe novel, "My Wife and I," which is to be played by Irene Rich, Huntley Gordon, John Roche, Constance Bennett and Johnny Harron.

Betty Blythe, who recently left Hollywood for Berlin, is to be starred by R. C. Samuelson in a screen version of Sir Henry Rider Haggard's novel, "She."

George Pattullo's story, "The Ledger of Life," is being made into a picture by Renaud Hoffman, with a cast consisting of Gladys Hulette, Robert Agnew, Mildred Harris, David Butler, Arthur Hoyt, Betty Francisco, Charles Sellon and Willis Marks.

Ronald Colman and Blanche Sweet head the cast for the George Fitzmaurice production of "His Supreme Moment," an adaptation by Frances Marion of May Edington's novel, "World Without End." Others in the cast are Kathlyn Myers, Belle Bennett, Cyril Chadwick, Ned Sparks and Nick De Ruiz.

Jack Pickford has been selected to play the leading juvenile lead in "The Goose Woman," the Rex Beach mystery story which Clarence Brown is to direct for Universal. Louise Dresser has been engaged for the name part and others in the cast are Constance Bennett, James O. Barrows and George Cooper.

"Don't Bother Mother"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—Little Theater, beginning Feb. 3, 1925, Messrs. Bender and Storm present at special matinees "Don't Bother Mother," a comedy of etiquette by E. B. Dewing and Courtenay Savage, directed by Albert Bruning.

Tom Robinson.....Borden Harriman
Antonia (Tony).....E. B. Dewing
Madame Godiva.....Margaret Mower
Robert Robinson.....Albert Bruning
Millicent Ray.....Mary Hall
Walter Kimberly.....Jay Fassett
Angelo Terrie.....Joseph Macaulay
Maude Robinson.....Mary Fox

"Don't Bother Mother" contains a deal of good material gone wrong. The main theme wherein an actress, for business reasons has for 20 years concealed the fact that she is a married woman, and thereby brings upon her head a series of complications when her new leading man, a hot-headed Italian, falls in love with her, is undoubtedly a good farce idea, and the company is certainly composed of good players; but the play and its treatment just misses fire in every direction.

Borden Harriman, Margaret Mower, Albert Bruning, Mary Hall, Jay Fassett, Joseph Macaulay and Mary Fox, are good legitimate actors, but "Don't Bother Mother" is a farce and hardly in their line.

*New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—"Ma Pettengill," a comedy made by Owen Davis from Harry Leon Wilson's stories, will be produced in Chicago early in March by George C. Tyler and Hugh Ford. Edna May Oliver will have the title rôle, and the cast will also include Joseph Allen, Burr McIntosh, Lotus Robb and Raymond Hackett.

The German Players' Association will offer the first performances of a new play, a comedy by Gerhardt Falkenberg, at the Earl Carroll Theater on the afternoon and night of Feb. 15. Ullrich Haupt will head the cast.

Catherine Proctor and Harry Mestayer have been engaged for "Ariadne," the Theater Guild's next production.

Charles A. Dillingham will revive Barrie's "The Little Minister" soon. "Wisdom Tooth," a new play by Marc Connolly will be produced by Martin Beck this spring.

Anne Morrison will enter upon an engagement as leading woman of Loew's Seventh Avenue Stock Company on Feb. 9.

Russell Janney will soon put into rehearsal a musical version of "If I Were King," with libretto and lyrics by W. H. Post and Brian Hooker, music by Rudolf Friml and costumes by James Reynolds.

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DEFENSIVE HOCKEY IN FIRST HALF RACE MAKES ODD RECORDS

Pittsburgh, Mathematically and Otherwise, Outclasses All Its Rivals in Western Division of United States A. H. A. Race

UNITED STATES AMATEUR HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STANDING
(Western Division)

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Pittsburgh	15	2	3	44	12	26
Duluth	11	1	8	24	24	7
Cleveland	10	2	8	32	27	6
Minneapolis	8	2	10	26	31	—2
St. Paul	6	2	12	18	32	—10
Eveleth	5	1	14	17	28	—17

The second half of the championship race of the western division of the U. S. A. H. A. will have to turn in some remarkable performances to out-class the records of the first half. Competition, however, should be keener since Pittsburgh has won the first half and the remaining teams now will scramble for the second and right to play the Yellow Jackets for the western title.

The positions of the teams in the standing indicate fairly, just where each rightfully belongs, since the home-and-home results practically determined each position. Pittsburgh kept Duluth from the top by four straight victories and Duluth held Cleveland to third by three out of four. Minneapolis, defeated by Cleveland, was forced to accept fourth and St. Paul was beaten by the Rockets as was Eveleth by St. Paul.

Pittsburgh Outclasses Others

Pittsburgh easily outclassed every other team in the circuit, scoring 16 more goals than any other club, and its defense had 13 fewer goals scored against it. It also obtained a majority of two or more games over each team, being defeated once only by Minneapolis, St. Paul and Eveleth. The last-named scored only one goal against the Yellow Jackets in four games, but that one proved enough to win.

Duluth won a majority of its games from every team excepting Pittsburgh against which it failed to score, the Yellow Jackets running in 16 goals in the four games.

Out of the 60 games in the first half 31 were shutouts, one a scoreless tie of 65 minutes overtime between Pittsburgh and Cleveland, 32 were decided by one goal and 14 by two goals. Only once did a team score five goals in one game and that was when Pittsburgh defeated Duluth, 5 to 0.

The highest number of goals scored by a losing team was three, which happened in the final game of the half. Three times only a loser scored as high as two goals and in the remaining games the losers had to be content with one goal or none. Eleven games went into overtime, five remaining deadlocked at the end of the 20-minute overtime. In all 260 minutes of overtime were played.

Cleveland and Eveleth were next to the winners defensively, having allowed only 28 goals to enter their nets. Eveleth, in last place, was defeated in nine of its games by one-goal margins and in four by two-goal margins. Pittsburgh won three of four games from the last place team, but scored only five goals in the series. Six goals in all were scored in the home-and-home series of these two, the lowest number in any series.

New Scoring System

The new scoring system of points allowing two points for a win, one for a tie and two for each defeat accounts for the fact that three teams are [illegible]. A team must have more wins and ties than defeats to realize points. The results of the games in series for the first half follows:

Pittsburgh	5	Duluth	0
Pittsburgh	3	Duluth	0
Pittsburgh	2	Duluth	0
Pittsburgh	4	Duluth	0
Pittsburgh	2	Cleveland	1
Pittsburgh	4	Cleveland	2
Pittsburgh	1	Cleveland	0
Pittsburgh	0	Cleveland	0
Pittsburgh	4	Minneapolis	0
Minneapolis	2	Pittsburgh	1
Pittsburgh	2	Minneapolis	0
Pittsburgh	2	Minneapolis	1
Pittsburgh	3	St. Paul	1
Pittsburgh	3	St. Paul	1
Pittsburgh	1	St. Paul	0
St. Paul	2	Pittsburgh	0
Pittsburgh	1	Eveleth	0
Pittsburgh	3	Eveleth	0
Pittsburgh	2	Eveleth	0
Eveleth	1	Pittsburgh	0
Duluth	1	Cleveland	0
Duluth	2	Cleveland	1
Duluth	2	Cleveland	1
Cleveland	2	Duluth	0
Duluth	2	Minneapolis	1
Duluth	3	Minneapolis	2
Duluth	1	Minneapolis	0
Minneapolis	3	Duluth	1
Duluth	2	St. Paul	1
Duluth	3	St. Paul	1
St. Paul	2	Duluth	1
Duluth	1	St. Paul	0
Duluth	2	Eveleth	0
Duluth	3	Eveleth	2
Eveleth	2	Duluth	1
Duluth	1	Eveleth	0
Cleveland	5	Minneapolis	2
Minneapolis	1	Cleveland	0
Cleveland	1	Minneapolis	0
Cleveland	4	Minneapolis	2
Cleveland	2	St. Paul	1
Cleveland	4	St. Paul	0
St. Paul	2	Cleveland	0
Cleveland	1	St. Paul	0
Cleveland	3	Eveleth	0
Cleveland	2	Eveleth	1
Cleveland	2	Eveleth	1
Eveleth	5	Cleveland	1
Minneapolis	1	St. Paul	1
Minneapolis	2	St. Paul	1
Minneapolis	2	St. Paul	1
Minneapolis	1	St. Paul	2
Minneapolis	2	Eveleth	0
Minneapolis	1	Eveleth	0
Eveleth	2	Minneapolis	1
Minneapolis	1	Eveleth	0
St. Paul	2	Eveleth	1
Eveleth	3	St. Paul	0
St. Paul	3	Eveleth	1
St. Paul	1	Eveleth	0

The defensive style of hockey throughout the first half of the western division has severely crimped the aspirations of the individual scorers. Nelson Stewart, peer of all centers in the United States, refuses to accept defensive hockey as a means of retarding his scoring prowess, however, and consequently again leads the division with the highest number of goals.

Thirteen goals have been scored by the Cleveland man in the 20 games played. In 1922-23 he led the division with 22 and in 1924-25 he led with 22. Harold Darragh, Pittsburgh, a wing man, is second with 9. Two years ago he ranked high, but not among the first 10. Last year he returned to Canada and played there.

Four more Pittsburghers follow, H. H. Milks with 8, Roger Smith with 7, and W. J. Drury and Lionel Conacher with a pair of 6s. Conacher led the division early in the race, but was soon stopped by alert opponents and failed to score a goal in the last 11 games.

Desjardines, with the last place Eveleth team, stands well up in the scoring list, having 5 goals, his team having scored only 17 in all. The scorers follow:

Stewart, Cleveland	13
Darragh, Pittsburgh	9
Milks, Pittsburgh	8
Smith, Pittsburgh	7
Drury, Pittsburgh	6
Conacher, Pittsburgh	6
Desjardines, Eveleth	5
Goodman, Duluth	5
A. Johnson, Minneapolis	5
Weiland, Minneapolis	5
I. Johnson, Minneapolis	5
Quesnelle, St. Paul	4
Cotton, Pittsburgh	4
Wilkie, Cleveland	4
Yonkowski, Minneapolis	4
Abel, St. Paul	4
[illegible], Duluth	4
Seaborn, Duluth	4
McCurry, Pittsburgh	3
McGuire, Cleveland	3
Bennett, Cleveland	3
Jamieson, Cleveland	3
Garrett, St. Paul	3
A. Conroy, St. Paul	3
Gohesn, St. Paul	3
LaFrance, Duluth	3
Brandow, Duluth	3
O'Connell, Eveleth	2
Clark, Eveleth	2
Holman, Cleveland	2
Deberhardi, Cleveland	2
Tilton, Cleveland	2
Kinghorn, Eveleth	2
Boyd, Minneapolis	2
Dewar, Minneapolis	2
Naismith, St. Paul	2
Breen, St. Paul	2
Olson, Duluth	2
Loucks, Duluth	2
Dunfield, Duluth	1
White, Pittsburgh	1
Hill, Eveleth	1
Cain, Eveleth	1
Galbraith, Eveleth	1
Oatman, Minneapolis	1
Jonasson, Minneapolis	1
Goyer, Minn	1

Saskatoon Beaten at Home by Maroons

WESTERN CANADA HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STANDING

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Victoria	16	2	9	63	46	34
Calgary	17	0	8	65	56	34
Saskatoon	10	1	9	65	60	21
Edmonton	9	1	16	67	80	19
Vancouver	8	0	12	70	82	15
Regina	8	0	13	59	75	14

SASKATOON, Sask., Feb. 6 (Special)—Saskatoon's bid for a place in the playoff of the Western Canada Hockey Association was checked here last night when Vancouver scored a 4-to-2 victory over the locals in what was one of the most exciting games played on local ice this season. High temperature yesterday left the ice quite sticky and rolling pucks abounded, but despite this handicap the teams put up a thrilling display.

Hugh Lehman proved the chief stublingblock to the locals. For two periods, Lehman held local sharpshooters at bay and when at last he did yield it was on chances that could not be stopped. Lehman's all-round fine goal tending was the bright feature of a brilliant game.

Play was quite in favor of Saskatoon after the first period when Vancouver made two of its goals.

Arbour started the scoring by lifting one high into the air from whence it dropped down back of Hainsworth for a goal while both teams looked in all directions for the puck. Hainsworth, in clearing a shot from Boucher, passed the puck out to the side to Harris who promptly put it back to Boucher, who was camped in front of the goal uncovered. This gave Vancouver its second goal.

The third goal for the Maroons was the best of the evening, McKay and Boucher combining to beat the defense and score from close range. Reise made Saskatoon's first goal by breaking through Duncan and Moran to pick up his own rebound and flip it past Lehman. F. Cook reduced Vancouver's lead to one by accepting a pass from W. Cook and shoving the puck under Lehman as he went down to try for a save. Nearly four minutes later, McKay went the length of the ice unchecked and beat Hainsworth easily for the whole Saskatoon team was down past the Vancouver blue line when McKay made his break.

VANCOUVER — SASKATOON
Arbour, lw ... rw, W. Cook, Denneney, Gordon
Boucher, MacGowan, c ... c, Lalonde, Bourgault
McKay, Harris, rw ... lw, F. Cook, Scott
Duncan, ld ... rd, Cameron
Moran, Bostrum, rd ... ld, Reise
Lehman, g ... g, Hainsworth

Score — Vancouver 4; Saskatoon 2. Goals—McKay 2, Boucher, Arbour for Vancouver; F. Cook, Reise for Saskatoon. Referee—Carl Battell. Time—Three 20m. periods.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON TO MEET

Heights Casino Indoor Tennis Reaches Finals

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—Boston will meet New York in both singles and doubles in the finals of the Heights Casino invitation indoor tennis tourney for women tomorrow afternoon. This was made certain this mohning when Mrs. F. I. Mallory, after a hard struggle, won from Miss Anna Fuller, the young Longwood Crescent Club star, in the semifinals, 6—4, 6—1. Miss Fuller made a strong stand with her service and net play but Mrs. Mallory finally won out by steady, deep-court play.

The doubles olso reached the finals this morning, when Mrs. J. D. Corbiere, the singles finalist, and her partner, Mrs. William Endicott, defeated Miss I. L. Mumford and Mrs. Roger Groswold, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4, and Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Martha Bayard won without playing as the result of the forced default of Miss Helen Hooker.

HEIGHTS CASINO WOMEN'S INVITATION TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP
SINGLES—Fourth Round

Mrs. F. I. Mallory defeated Miss Helen Hooker, 6—0, 6—1.

Semifinal Round

Mrs. J. D. Corbiere defeated Mrs. B. F. Stenz, 6—3, 3—6, 7—5.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, defeated Miss Anna Fuller, Boston, 6—4, 6—1.

DOUBLES—Third Round

Miss Martha Bayard and Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. W. V. Hester and Miss Frida Scharman, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Helen Hooker and Mrs. Ceres Baker Sackett defeated Mrs. J. S. Taylor and Miss Florence Ballin, 6—2, 0—6, 6—4.

Mrs. J. D. Corbiere and Mrs. William Endicott defeated Mrs. H. S. Green and Mrs. J. C. Bremer, 6—3, 6—3.

Miss I. L. Mumford and Mrs. Watson Griswold defeated Miss A. H. Fuller and Miss Mariatt Fenno, 8—6, 6—8, 6—4.

Semifinal Round

Mrs. J. D. Corbiere and Mrs. William Endicott, Boston, defeated Miss I. L. Mumford and Mrs. Roger Griswold, Boston, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4.

Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Martha Bayard, New York, defeated Mrs. C. B. Sackett and Miss Helen Hooker, by default.

Britishers Win in First Round

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 6 (Special)—In the opening round of the United States squash racquets doubles championship at the Philadelphia Racquet Club on Thursday, teams of England and New York were victorious.

The British team, composed of J. C. F. Simpson and R. C. O. Williams, eliminated the Philadelphia team composed of E. B. Edwards, the tennis player, and Daniel Newhall. The English players, who recently won the Canadian doubles championship, triumphed in three straight sets. It was not until the third set that the Philadelphians really extended the British pair, and at one time had a lead of 13 to 8, but the invaders quickly rallied and won out.

C. C. Pell and S. G. Mortimer of New York, the national doubles titleholders, had a comparatively easy match in beating C. M. Bromley and W. F. Kurtz of Philadelphia, in three straight sets, only the last one being interesting.

UNITED STATES SQUASH RACQUETS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—
First Round

J. C. F. Simpson and R. C. O. Williams, England, defeated E. B. Edwards and Daniel Newhall, Philadelphia, 15—8, 15—10, 18—13.

C. C. Pell and S. G. Mortimer, New York, defeated C. M. Bromley and W. F. Kurtz, Philadelphia, 15—2, 15—2, 15—13.

SHOEMAKER WINS AGAIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—J. H. Shoemaker of the New York Athletic Club, won his third successive match yesterday afternoon, in the national amateur pocket billiards championship, on the table at his home club, when he defeated W. S. Watson, by the one-sided score of 125 to 23 in 32 innings. His high run, 23, equaled the total of his opponent, while Watson's best was 8. V. E. Whittle competed in both the other games of the day, winning from Anthony Alexander in the later afternoon, 125 to 68 in 62 innings, and losing to C. A. Vaughan in the evening, 125 to 84, in 34 innings. Whittle made a run of 13 to 10 for Alexander, and in the evening he scored 13 also, while Vaughan made a run of 17. Three games will be played today, and the remaining three tomorrow, concluding the tournament.

TABERSKI BREAKS RECORD

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—Frank Taberski broke a record in his afternoon game against Joseph Concannon at Brooklyn, yesterday, in the first of their series in the National Championship Pocket-Billiards League. He ran out the string of 100 in a break and three innings. Taberski won both games. In the afternoon the score was 100 to 9, in four turns at the table, and in the evening it was 100 to 89 in 23 innings. At the start, Concannon won the choice in the afternoon and made Taberski break. Then a try at a long shot by the Brooklyn player failed, and Taberski made his high run, 63 before he slipped on a difficult shot. On his next turn, Taberski made 21 and he finished with an unfinished run of 16. Taberski made a run of 27 in the evening game, while Concannon's best was 17.

MEHLHORN AND ARMOUR WIN

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 6—J. M. Barnes and F. J. McLeod of Temple Terrace were beaten in a Florida Winter Golf League match played here yesterday by William Mehlhorn and T. D. Armour of Miami, by 2 and 1. Armour had a card of 37—33—70 for 18 holes. Mehlhorn helped him at only one hole, the fourth. As a result of the match Barnes and McLeod are now tied for the lead with Eugene Sarazen and Leo Diegel of Hollywood.

NOTRE DAME ELECTS CROWE

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 6—Clem Crowe of Lafayette, Ind., junior in the College of Agriculture at University of Notre Dame has been elected captain of the 1925 football squad at a banquet of the Notre Dame men last night. Crowe, who played left end regularly on the 1923 eleven, served with the "shock troops" that started every game in 1924, substituting for Collins, who will be graduated in June.

Eveleth Jumps to Lead of Division

UNITED STATES AMATEUR HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STANDING
(Second Half—Western Division)

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Eveleth	1	0	1	0	2
Minneapolis	1	1	1	2	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0
Duluth	0	0	0	0	0
St. Paul	1	2	2	2	—2

EVELETH, MINN., Feb. 6 (Special)—Eveleth defeated St. Paul in the first hockey game of the second half on home ice, 1 to 0, at the Hippodrome, here, last night. The winning score was made by Victor Desjardien early in the first period, when he sent the puck flying from the left boards waist high past W. B. Elliott, who missed it completely.

Because of the mild weather the ice was heavy and play for the first two periods was not very speedy. In the third the visitors tried desperately to score and the game became rough, both sides resorting to severe body checking. There were few penalties, however, and for the most part the game was clean.

EVELETH — ST. PAUL
Galbraith, O'Connell, lw ... rw, Garrett, Potter
Desjardien, Kinghorn, c ... c, Quesnelle, Gohesn
Hill, Rodden, rw ... lw, Naismith, G. Conroy
Borland, ld ... rd, Abel
Clark, rd ... ld, Breen
Byrne, g ... g, Elliott

Score—Eveleth 1, St. Paul 0. Goals—Desjardien for Eveleth. Referee—Steve Vair of Toronto. Time—Three 15m periods.

SPURS SURPRISE IN CUP PLAY

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Eng., Feb. 6—Second-round replays, which took place today and yesterday, yielded the biggest surprise so far in this season's competition for the English Football Association challenge cup in defeat of the Bolton Wanderers—the team most favored to win the trophy—on their own ground by Tottenham Hotspur of London. The home side dominated play for perhaps three-fifths of the game, yet the "Spurs" snapped up one scoring opportunity in the second half and thereby passed safely into the second round. Newcastle United, the cup holder, was today defeated—also by 1 goal to 0—at the hands of Leicester City, and Everton eliminated the strong Sunderland side at Everton by the odd goal in three. Other results were: Blackpool 2, Bradford 1, Portsmouth 0, Blackburn Rovers 0.

COCHRAN WINS BLOCK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—For the first time in the series, Welker Cochran won a block last night against R. L. Cannefax, and made up three of his deficit on the total. He lost more than that in the afternoon, however, making Cannefax a winner on the day, 120 to 108, and on the series, 480 to 359. He had dropped below his point an inning score, requiring 491 innings altogether. In the afternoon block the score was Cannefax 60, Cochran 45. Fifty-two innings were needed and Cannefax made a high run of 21 to 7 for Cochran. The evening score was Cochran 63, Cannefax 60, in 61 innings. Cannefax made a run of 7 and Cochran 5. The match will be concluded with two more blocks this afternoon and evening.

NEW DIAMOND FOR PHILLIES

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6—Home runs at the Philadelphia Nationals' park probably will not be so common the coming season, for the right field wall is to be seven feet and the left field wall 10 feet farther from the home plate. A new diamond is to be laid out, the foul lines changed and the home plate moved back nearer the grandstands. The work is expected to be completed before the Phillies return from their southern training trip.

OUIMET LEADS FIELD

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 6—F. D. Ouimet, with a card of 74, was low man in the qualifying round of 18 holes in the annual Bermuda Amateur Golf Championship yesterday. R. A. Jones Jr., with 78, W. W. Pell with 87, A. W. Biggs Jr. and D. B. Parker each with 88, R. L. Tickner with 94, and Stanley Hall with 96 were the only members of the American team to qualify.

McGINLEY APPOINTED COACH

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 6—The appointment of Edward McGinley, the University of Pennsylvania's "all-American" tackle, as head coach of the St. Joseph's College football team of this city was announced last night. McGinley will be graduated from Pennsylvania this spring and will assume his coaching duties next fall.

KANSAS WRESTLERS WIN

LAWRENCE, Kan., Feb. 6 (Special)—The University of Kansas wrestling team defeated the University of Nebraska wrestlers here last night by a score of 11 to 6. Kansas scored the only fall of the evening and was awarded three decisions, while Nebraska scored only three decisions.

BIALIS LEADING SPEED SKATERS

Frances Allen of Chicago Is in Second Place in International Standing

INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR OUTDOOR SPEED-SKATING CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Skater and home—	Pts
Valentine Bialis, Lake Placid	70
Francis Allen, Chicago	60
Richard Donovan, Saranac Lake	50
Leslie Boyd, New York	30
Joseph Moore, New York	30
C. P. Gorman, St. John, N. B.	20
O'Neil Farrell, Chicago	20
William Steinmetz, Chicago	10
Ross Robinson, Toronto	10

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Feb. 6—The third day of competition for the international amateur speed-skating championship title now held by C. P. Gorman, St. John, N. B., found Valentine Bialis of Lake Placid leading the standing with 70 points, 10 more than were credited to Francis Allen, who was second. When the contestants started yesterday on the second day's events, Leslie Boyd, New York, Allen, and Richard Donovan of Saranac Lake, were all tied for first place, while Bialis had been able to score only 20 points on the openinig day and was in a four-cornered tie for fourth place.

Bialis made his big gain yesterday by winning the two-mile race and placing second in the three-quarter mile event. Allen won the three-quarter mile race after O'Neil Farrell of Chicago and Gorman had fallen and left the course. Ideal ice and weather favored the skaters.

Referee W. G. Bratton called back the skaters in the first lap of the three-quarter mile semifinal, and warned them to quit stalling. He warned them again in the first lap of the final, but did not call them back. The skaters then put on speed and Allen won in a close finish, the time being 2m. 11 2-5s., slower by 6 3-5s. than the time last year.

The contestants skated one-mile heats in the preliminaries of the two-mile event. Farrell led the final all the way by a good margin until the third lap from the finish, winning the lap prize. Leslie Boyd of New York then sprinted to the lead, but after a lap gave way to Bialis, who in turn was passed by Donovan. Donovan held his lead to within 10 feet of the finish, when Bialis sprinted past and won by a narrow margin. The time was 5m. 54 2-5s. The summary:

Three-Quarter-Mile Race—Won by Francis Allen, Chicago; Valentine Bialis, Lake Placid, second; Joseph Moore, New York, third. Time—2m. 11⅖s.

Two-Mile Race—Won by Valentine Bialis, Lake Placid; Richard Donovan, Saranac Lake, second; Ross Robinson, Toronto, third. Time—5m. 54⅖s.

440-Yard (Boys of 18 and Under)—Won by Carlton Parody, Lake Placid; Howard Bloomfield, Montreal, second; Dan Van Nortwick, Saranac Lake, third. Time—38⅘s.

Cannefax Favored to Hold the Lead

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD LEAGUE STANDING

Player	City	W	L	HR	BG	PC
R. L. Cannefax	N.Y.	30	10	13	36	.750
G. L. Copulos	Detroit	34	12	10	30	.739
T. S. Denton	Kans C.	29	13	11	36	.690
C. L. Jackson	Det	19	15	10	44	.559
J. M. Layton	Minn	20	16	10	27	.556
Otto Reiselt	Phila	23	19	9	36	.548
A. K. Hall	Chicago	24	22	11	47	.522
A. H. Kieckhefer	Chi	25	23	10	39	.521
A. J. Thurnblad	Milw	16	20	12	39	.348
E. Lookabaugh	Bostn	13	27	9	41	.325
C. R. Ellis	Pittsbg	16	36	7	47	.308
H. Wakefield	Clevel'd	15	37	7	44	.288

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 6—R. L. Cannefax of New York, the champion, is favored to entrench himself in first place next week in the title race of the National Championship Three-Cushion Billiard League. He is one of three players on the road. In eight games he faces two rivals over whom he secured advantages in the first round. Other players traveling are Harry Wakefield of Cleveland and C. R. Ellis of Pittsburgh. Two games or more should be won by Cannefax on Monday and Tuesday from E. W. Lookabaugh at Boston as he defeated Lookabaugh in a previous pair of battles. The champion is expected to perform well against Otto Reiselt at Philadelphia on Wednesday and Thursday. He took three of four earlier engagements from Reiselt.

Cannefax won 30 and lost 10 games in the first round. He has four postponed games yet to play—Lookabaugh and Jackson at New York. He lost only two games at home and should be favored to take these when they are rebated. Cannefax stepped into first place this week when G. L. Copulos of Detroit, who had been leading for weeks, dropped a pair to Wakefield.

The latter, who concludes the week today and tomorrow against T. S. Denton at Kansas City, likes the second round system of playing four games in two days. He says it gives the player a chance to even the count if he loses the first two. He proved this by dividing with Copulos and then taking two from A. H. Kieckhefer here after dropping the first pair. Wakefield plays A. K. Hall here the first two days next week, tackles A. J. Thurnblad at Milwaukee the second two, and concludes against J. M. Layton at Minneapolis.

Ellis, who replaced W. J. Greenwood as the Pittsburgh representative for the second round finishes this week against Layton. He opens Monday with Denton at Kansas City, devotes Wednesday and Thursday to Kieckhefer here and winds up against Copulos at Detroit. This week he divided with Hall and captured three from Thurnblad.

C. L. Jackson, formerly of Buffalo, is to represent Detroit from now on, it is announced by J. E. Scanlan, Secretary of the League. Jackson will play for the Recreation Company, his backers, in the first annual tourney. They also back Copulos.

NEW YORK TO SEE PRO HOCKEY NEXT SEASON

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—New York will be represented by a professional hockey team in the National Hockey League next season, T. J. Duggan, Canadian sports promoter and owner of the new Montreal Forum, and G. L. Rickard, United States sports promoter made final arrangements here yesterday on the matter.

Rickard will have his new Madison Square building ready next season and it will include one of the best the rinks in existence. T. P. Gorman, who recently sold his controlling interests in the Ottawa Club, has been selected to manage the New York team. Gorman managed the Ottawa Club to four world championships. Duggan will have a partnership with Rickard and company.

The N. H. L. is to be increased to a 10-club circuit, according to announcements, that will include the present clubs plus the New York sextet and one from Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and probably one from either Detroit or Cleveland.

SEIM SKIPS WINNERS

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 6—H. G. Seim skipped his Utica rink team to victory in the final round of the W. Fred Allen Memorial Medal curling competition here yesterday.

Mila Establishes New World Record

Illinois A. C. Swimmer Covers 220 Yards, Backstroke Style, in 2m. 50 1-5s.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 6—In connection with the first intercity club girls' swimming dual meet ever held in the Midland, the men's world record for the 220-yard backstroke in a 60-yard pool was broken last night by C. S. Mila of the Illinois Athletic Club. Going the distance in 2m. 50 1-5s. Mila took 2 1-5s. from the mark set by P. M. McGillivray of the I. A. C. in 1919 here. Girls of the I. A. C. captured the team championship with 51 points against 28 for the Hoosier Athletic Club representatives from Indianapolis, Ind. Local girls took every first place.

Miss Sybil Bauer, Olympic champion and holder of all women's world records for the backstroke, featured the meet by swimming two free-style races in addition to a backstroke. In the first race of her career using the American crawl stroke, she negotiated 220 yards in 2m. 58s., defeating Miss Dorothy Moore and Miss Thelma Darby of the Hoosier Club. The Tri-color star won the 100-yard backstroke race in 1m. 19s. and participated in the 160-yard relay victory.

Miss Euphrasia Donnelly led the Indianapolis performers, winning second in the 40-yard free style, third in the plunge for distance, second in the 100-yard free style, second in the fancy diving, and putting up a splendid fight against Miss Ethel Lackie in the final dash of the relay race.

Miss Lackie, Olympic sprint champion, won the 40-yard free style race in 22 2-5s., and the 100-yard free style in 1m. 6 2-5s. Miss Frances Hecht of the I. A. C. captured the 100-yard breast stroke prize in 1m. 33 2-5s., defeating Miss Darby of the Hoosiers and Miss Lillian Bouicile of the I. A. C. Miss Algina Ortlepp, former Central diving champion, was given an unpopular decision in the fancy diving, Miss Donnelly receiving the greatest applause.

DUNCAN SCORES 6 TIMES IN MATCH

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Eng., Jan. 23—The highest individual goal-scoring feat of the present century was recorded by James Duncan of Leicester City, when he netted six times in the course of a Christmas-tide match against Port Vale in the Second Division of the English Association Football League. This number, added to two other goals he scored during December and nine he had scored before that, placed him third on the list of Second Division goal-scorers, behind his colleague, Arthur Chandler, and A. A. Fairclough of Derby County, who at the end of 1924 could each claim an aggregate of 18. Another remarkable individual feat was by James Trotter, Sheffield Wednesday—a man much lower down in the list. He obtained five goals in a game with Portsmouth. The following list, compiled specially for The Christian Science Monitor, shows the club and goal total of every man with more than five goals to his credit in the Second Division at the end of 1924. The list:

Arthur Chandler, Leicester City	18
A. A. Fairclough, Derby County	18
James Duncan, Leicester City	17
Harry Bedford, Blackpool	16
B. R. Mills, Hull City	16
W. W. Kirkham, Port Vale	13
Wm. Henderson, Manchester United	12
W. A. Whitton, Chelsea	12
George Whitworth, Crystal Palace	12
W. H. Prouse, Fulham	11
James Trotter, The Wednesday	11
Charles Blakemore, Crystal Palace	9
L. Murphy, Derby County	9
Thomas Phillipson, Wolverhampton Wanderers	9
Harry Storer, Derby County	9
A. C. Whitehouse, Derby County	9
H. H. Lees, Wolverhampton Wanderers	8
A. W. Lockhead, Manchester United	8
J. Mackie, Portsmouth	8
A. A. Pape, Clapton Orient	8
M. W. Barrass, Blackpool	8
A. Doming, Southampton	8
H. Hill, The Wednesday	7
Edgar Hine, Barnsley	7
Frederick Morris, Coventry City	7
A. Rigby, Bradford City	7
H. H. Shea, Coventry City	7
A. N. Wilson, Chelsea	7
W. Brown, Chelsea	6
George Carr, Leicester City	6
J. J. Oxberry, South Shields	6
Albert Pynegar, Coventry City	6
H. A. White, Blackpool	6

HOCKEY NOTES

CLEM TRIHEY, former Berlin, N. H., hockey player, and with the Vancouver and Saskatoon professional team last year, is coaching Loyola College sextet. P. Noble, defense player on Trihey's team, is a brother to Reginald Noble of the Montreal Maroons.

Hamilton is fortunate in having a comfortable margin at just the time when Burch and MacKinnon are forced out of competition for a few games. Montreal is minus the service of Coach Edward Gerard for a few days. Frank Nighbor is expected back in Saturday night's game.

The following are captains of the National Hockey League teams: Hamilton, W. Green; Canadiens, Sprague Cleghorn; Ottawa, Frank Nighbor; St. Patricks, J. B. Roach; Montreal, Dunean Munro, and Boston, J. W. Herberts.

A shakeup on the Boston Bruin team is imminent.

RUDOLPH AND NATALIE DIVIDE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 6—By running 60 points to go out in the night game, Erwin Rudolph of this city split with Pasquale Natalie of Baltimore in their first pair of games here yesterday in the title race of the National Championship Pocket-Billiard League. The night score was: Rudolph 100 to 64 in 15 innings. Natalie captured the opener, 100 to 52 in 19 frames. The visitor made high runs of 23 and 14. Rudolph's high in the afternoon was 14.

COPULOS LEADS HOPPE

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 6 (Special)—Further advantage is sought today by G. L. Copulos of this city over W. F. Hoppe, world's balkline champion, in a special 600-point match at three-cushion billiards. Copulos took the first two blocks here yesterday, 50 to 29 in 40 innings and 50 to 43 in 55 turns, Hoppe being behind all the way. The match now stands 100 to 72 in 95 innings for Copulos.

ELLIS DEFEATS THURNBLAD

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 6 (Special)—C. R. Ellis of Pittsburgh, made it three out of four by taking both games from A. J. Thurnblad of this city, here yesterday in the title race of the National Championship Three-Cushion Billiard League. He won the first 50 to 41 in 58 innings, and the second 50 to 45 in 60 frames. Thurnblad scored high runs of 5 and 6 against the visitor's 5 and 6.

HONORS ARE DIVIDED

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 6 (Special)—Honors were divided between C. E. Seaback of Boston, and A. H. Woods of this city here yesterday in the title race of the National Championship Pocket-Billiard League. The local got away first 100 to 38 in 22 innings. The visitor came back 100 to 49 in 19 innings. Seaback scored high runs of 21 and 35 against 29 and 14 by Woods.

WAKEFIELD TAKES TWO

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 6—Two games were captured by Harry Wakefield of Cleveland, evening the series with A. H. Kieckhefer of this city here yesterday, in the title race of the National Championship Three-Cushion Billiard League. The scores were 50 to 41 in 54 frames, and 50 to 32 in 56 innings. Wakefield scored high runs of 6 and 5, against 4 and 5 for Kieckhefer.

OXFORD VICTOR AT FOOTBALL

Defeats Cambridge, 4 to 1, in Delayed Match—Chadder Scores Twice

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Eng., Feb. 6—By four goals scored in the first half to one scored late in the second, Oxford University defeated Cambridge University here in their postponed 1924 Association football match. In the opening stage, despite the advantage of having the bright sun at their backs, the Cantabs were outplayed at every point, and seemed utterly devoid of coordination in their methods, but, after a change of ends, they made a fine rally, which lasted for almost the whole second period. It was a remarkable change that came over the game. It is true the Light Blue forwards seldom revealed the same individual cleverness in dribbling, and the well-tuned teamwork that characterized play in the Oxford front line in the earlier stages, but they did much determined attacking, and, if it had not been for their slowness in front of the goal, they would have scored more than they did.

Play opened at a great pace, and from vigorous shoulder charging that marked the opening exchanges it was apparent that for keenness, at any rate, this encounter would not lose much by comparison of the 46 preceding ones.

After a quarter of an hour of play Oxford opened scoring by a goal from centerforward, E. H. T. Holmes. The ball came in from right wing, and R. W. De Koven, Cambridge leftback, who played heroically under difficulties after the first 10 minutes, failed to clear it. The ball rolled toward the goalkeeper, C. T. Bennett, but before he could get his hands onto it Holmes slammed it into the net. The same player had a big share in the scoring of the second point. This time I. A. W. Gilliat dribbled brilliantly down right-wing and brought his effort to a conclusion with a good shot from an angle. Bennett caught it, but delayed clearance long enough for Holmes to bustle him off the ball. Driving the sphere into the goal was for A. E. Chadder then a very simple matter.

The third goal was a model one, scored cooly, calmly and without a Cambridge man touching the ball between the time and movements of its inception and its successful conclusion. Receiving the pass from his left halfback, C. H. Davies sped along within inches almost of the touchline, worked in toward the middle and finally slung in a well-judged center, just too high for the goalkeeper to reach, and just the right height for the right winger, A. R. Barker, who had positioned himself well to head it into the net. Close on the interval Chadder added a fourth goal, the ball being headed to him when he was well placed for a shot.

In the second period, as mentioned, Cambridge did nearly all the pressing. De Koven was moved to right half and the team generally rearranged. Several times the Light Blues had the goal at their mercy, but it was not until quite late in the game that they did actually score. Then E. N. Capel-Slaughter, Cambridge captain, who had been prominent in many tilts against the rocklike Oxonian defense, dribbled through, retained the ball in a scuffle with two backs, and steered it through an avenue of legs into the remote corner goal. In the series now Oxford leads 22 wins to 20.

OXFORD — CAMBRIDGE
Davies, lw ... rw, Taylor
Chadder, il ... ir, Smith
Holmes, c ... c, Kay
Gilliat, ir ... il, Lowe
Barker, rw ... lw, Capel-Slaughter
Harwood, lhb ... rhb, [illegible]
German, chb ... chb, Robinson
Potts, rhb ... lhb, [illegible]
Ashton, lb ... rb, De Koven
Stephenson, rb ... lb, [illegible]
Harlow, g ... g, Bennett

Score—Oxford University 4; Cambridge University 1. Goals—Chadder 2, Holmes, Barker for Oxford; Capel-Slaughter for Cambridge. Referee—A. E. Edwards.

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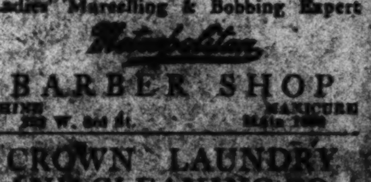

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1925 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The Tenure of Office Act

In the year 1867 the Congress of the United States passed a law which took from the President at that time, Andrew Johnson, the power, exercised by all presidents since the formation of the Government, to remove appointive officials without the consent of the Senate. This particular act provided that federal employees and appointees confirmed by the Senate should continue in office until their successors were duly appointed and similarly confirmed. It was also provided that Cabinet officers should hold office during the term of the President who appointed them, and for one month thereafter. This latter provision, it has been explained, was inserted to prevent President Johnson from removing Secretary of War Stanton, whose enforcement of the reconstruction acts in the south was approved and defended by what were then known as the Radical Republicans. It was the President's attempted removal of Mr. Stanton in defiance of the provisions of this act that precipitated his impeachment. The law was repealed by Congress in 1887. Its constitutionality was always seriously doubted.

Now, for the first time since the repeal of the Tenure of Office Act, the right of a President to remove an appointive official for cause, without the consent of the Senate, is being seriously questioned in the highest court of the land. A postmaster in a western city, removed by executive order before the completion of his term, claimed the right to collect pay for service during the entire period of time for which he had been appointed. The issue raised is as to whether an official tenure fixed by the President and approved by the Senate can be terminated at the discretion of the Executive without the consent of the confirming authority. The point involved seemed so lacking in confusing technicality that the first hearing before the Supreme Court was virtually an ex-parte proceeding, the brief of the contending party simply stating the period of his appointment and other facts germane to the issue. But it appears that even upon the presentation of the Solicitor-General, James M. Beck, the court became convinced that the rights and prerogatives of the Senate were so deeply involved that this branch of the Legislature should be given a hearing. As a result, and upon the court's own motion, Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania will, in due time, appear as a friend of the court to make the proper presentation.

The question involved is an interesting one, but it is difficult to believe that it is an extremely important one, so far as it involves a supposedly threatened constitutional prerogative. The right of the Senate to pass upon the qualifications or acceptability of an appointee of the Chief Executive does not necessarily entail the right to say, in the absence of some such provision as that contained in the former Tenure of Office Act, that such service cannot be dispensed with, in the discretion of the President, when the unfitness or incapacity of the appointee appears. It is easy to understand how a hostile Senate, in the exercise of such alleged power, might compel the Chief Executive to continue in office those notoriously unqualified, or those who, for reasons of their own, have become antagonistic to existing administrative policies.

No President, in recent years, has shown a disposition to overturn the administrative machinery. It is not possible to defend, in all particulars, the methods followed by both Democratic and Republican presidents in the removal and selection of postmasters, sometimes in apparent disregard of the civil service rule. It so happens that the case under consideration arose in the postal service. But even so it might be found unwise to establish, or attempt to establish, a precedent that would confuse and confound future chief executives in the reasonable discharge of a plain duty. Senatorial prerogatives, recognized or assumed, are not matters of the greatest importance unless it can be shown that they have an undisputed constitutional basis.

The Canadian Pulpwood Embargo

Probably few people on either side of the international boundary line between the United States and Canada will regard seriously the claim that the embargo on pulp and pulpwood proposed by the Canadian paper manufacturers threatens friendly relations now existing between the two peoples and governments. More than a century of friendly contact has proved that something far more serious than a mere industrial controversy would be required to cause even a temporary interruption of this established comity.

But the people on the American side of the border quite naturally are inclined to inquire whether the proposed embargo is urged, as it is claimed, as a conservation measure, or whether it is intended, as has been charged, to give to Canadian paper manufacturers a virtual monopoly of the pulpwood and paper market in North America. It does not appear that it is the desire of these manufacturers to curtail, or even to limit, the exportation of manufactured paper from Canada, but rather to compel the completion of the manufacturing process within the Dominion. This, strictly regarded, is not conservation. It would tend, if such a policy is adopted, to increase the exportation of paper, while preventing or limiting the exportation of the raw material. That would benefit Canadian manufacturers, no doubt, but it would not automatically tend to conserve Canadian forests. It would accomplish, in the name of conservation, nothing more than the establishment of a trade monopoly which would not benefit the people of the Dominion as a whole, but which would, it is claimed by American publishers, impose a heavy penalty on the readers of newspapers and books.

It is urged by the National Publishers' Association of the United States that the threatened embargo would seriously affect the security of more than $900,000,000 invested in fundamental industries, and jeopardize the employment of from 80,000 to 120,000 workers. This is upon the theory that the proposed embargo on wood pulp and paper in its raw state would compel a large number of American manufacturers to abandon their American properties and invest in mills across the border.

It might be reasonably urged that if this is all that is to be accomplished by the proposed embargo, its imposition would be an unfriendly, or at least an unneighborly act. The prospective advantage of the Canadian manufacturers is in the possibility of controlling the output of newsprint and thus being able to exact a higher price from American buyers and consumers. But they have no assurance that this monopoly can be long protected. Unless a similar embargo prohibited the exportation of the manufactured product, the American mill owners would eventually take steps to compete for the home market by moving their plants across the border.

The hope, if not the conviction, is that a calmer second view will convince the Canadian manufacturers that the step they propose is unwise, from whatever economic angle viewed. For a time they might be able to exact heavy tribute from their neighbors in the United States, but this would not be for long. In the meantime they might find it somewhat difficult to explain to their own people just how it happened that the embargo which is now so strongly urged did not conserve the Canadian pulpwood supply.

As a result of the popular advertising which has been accorded to the so-called Pasteur treatment in many quarters of the civilized world, the impression has gained currency, not only that the distemper which it is designed to offset is of comparatively common occurrence and of terrible severity, but also that the "treatment" has warded off from numberless people a frightful scourge. But now comes a statement from the general manager of the American S. P. C. A. of New York, which during the last thirty years has had the supervision of the impounding of dogs in that city, that challenges attention. It is to the effect that, although during those years the employees of his organization have been bitten repeatedly—and by dogs alleged to be mad—not one has had hydrophobia nor, so far as he knows, has one ever taken the Pasteur treatment. On the other hand, it is well recognized that this treatment is sometimes followed by extremely unfavorable results. Thus the individual who is bitten by a dog is faced with this alternative: If he does not undergo the Pasteur treatment, he is practically assured of no very serious manifestations, and if he does undergo it, he may quite possibly suffer some exceedingly unpleasant consequences!

Woman at the Wheel

The Commissioner of Motor Vehicles for New York State reports that, in round numbers, the driving licenses of 1000 persons were revoked or suspended during the past year. Among these were but twelve women. Three hundred and ninety-two drivers were punished for driving while under the influence of liquor. Of these, only one was a woman.

An effort is made to minimize the significance of these figures by pointing out that fewer women than men drive cars. That is, of course, true, particularly as respects commercial vehicles and taxicabs. But even counting in this type of conveyance, the ratio existing between the number of men and women drivers is nothing like that of the violators and observers of the law. Among the drivers of pleasure vehicles today probably more than a third are women. The figures presented by the New York official afford striking evidence of the care, capacity, and respect for law of women drivers.

Nevertheless man in his calm assumption of superiority looks too often with either apprehension or contempt upon the woman at the wheel. What woman driver suddenly confronted by peril due to the rashness or carelessness of a man in another car has not been subjected to a glare of contempt, or heard the muttered "Woman driving, of course!" with which the superior male strives to cover up his own fault! It is an everyday experience, and though official statistics may prove its injustice, it will doubtless long persist. Dr. Johnson said, "Sir, a woman preaching is like a dog's walking on his hind legs. It is not done well; but you are surprised to find it done at all." The orotund Doctor, his works and most of his thoughts are now blotted out by time and progress. Nobody is surprised at what woman does, and most of the things she undertakes are done well.

There are wheels and wheels. Tammany wheels, for instance. In the first district of that organization, the district last dominated by "Tom" Foley and, before his reign, by the redoubtable "Paddy" Divver, a woman is at the steering gear. Mrs. "Tom" Nolan is leader of "de Joist." She says only the temporary leader, a pro tem successor to the late Foley and without aspirations to permanent office. But who can tell? In politics, as elsewhere, appetite grows with what it feeds upon. Two states today have women for governors. One has a woman Supreme Court judge, New York itself has a woman for Secretary of State.

Why should not Mrs. Nolan accomplish the not impossible task of controlling the Tammany activities in a district mainly populated by the janitors and scrub women of the skyscrapers of the Wall Street section? Who better than a woman could dispense that personal aid to afflicted families which has long been one of the prime factors in Tammany's upbuilding? Time was that the strength of that organization was founded on association with the underworld. It is believed that that indefensible condition is a thing of the past, but nothing could more surely obliterate an unhappy record than a woman or two in the seats occupied once by Big and Little Tim Sullivan, Paddy Divver and their sort.

Mere man might as well recognize that no field of activity is closed to woman any longer. If he wishes to hold his pre-eminence he must fight for it. Supplying 998 out of 1000 law-breaking motorists, and 391 out of 392 drunken drivers is not a very impressive way of maintaining masculine supremacy on the road. Perhaps a few months' comparison of the work of a woman district leader of Tammany with that of the men might deal male domination an equally rude shock.

California Seeks a Hearing

With characteristic energy, California has undertaken to correct false impressions which "a large number of its residents, particularly those in the southern part of the State, feel have been given to other portions of the United States by careless press reports. Depending to a large extent upon favorable publicity for the tourist trade, which they have come to look upon as necessary to prosperity, those inclined toward "boosting" have been moved to view with unfeigned alarm the exaggeration entering into stories printed in that indefinite territory outside California referred to as "back east," concerning devastating plagues, water and power shortages, increased taxes, frosts and similar untoward situations calculated to deter tourists from visiting the southern Pacific coast.

In this work of refutation, one Los Angeles newspaper has offered prizes amounting to several thousand dollars for the best letters sent to editors of "home town" papers which secure publication, and a group of prominent business men are understood to have begun the raising of $1,000,000 to be used in advertising southern California throughout the country during the current year. Nor is there any lack of material with which California may confound its critics. Its growth has been astounding, yet sure, along many lines of commercial, industrial and civic endeavor. Its enthusiastic citizens have at their fingertips statistics of undoubted authenticity calculated to silence the claims of its detractors. California should have little trouble in undoing whatever harm has been wrought by exaggerated and perverted news stories. Indeed, time and truth will correct these errors even without concerted effort.

There are, however, a number of lessons which California may well learn from this experience, if it is not to be repeated in the future. One is that of modesty. If a little less had been claimed for California in the past, if odious comparisons had not sought to elevate California by maligning other portions of the United States, the opportunity of slandering that State would not have been seized upon so gleefully by outside editors. Another is clean journalism. The largest papers of southern California often give the visitor an impression that the only happenings of real importance in that region are the proposed construction of "height limit" buildings, and the commission of crime. Such stories, coming to the desk of the average "eastern" editor, cannot help but influence him toward crediting other reports reaching him through legitimate news channels which also greatly exaggerate unfortunate occurrences in California.

Not all the stories so objectionable to Californians can be fully refuted. The hysteria fostered by health officials during the so-called epizootic of hoof and mouth disease last April needed no exaggeration to paint a shameful picture. But the water shortage never existed as such in southern California, and the curtailment of production of hydroelectric energy caused by a shortage of rainfall in the central portion of the State had little effect upon the cities to the south, except to cause economy in electric display signs and street lighting.

Southern California must also learn that it has itself exaggerated the importance of the tourist. Its prosperity rests upon the solid basis of agriculture, of which the citrus fruit industry is the chief support. Its excellent climate may always be counted upon to attract the visitor, but no gilding of the lily of nature's bounty is necessary to bring this desirable result. And California must learn to realize that it is not so much either a summer or winter resort as it is a place where people can live in climatic comfort the entire year around.

Editorial Notes

In acknowledging recently, while in Sydney, N. S. W., that "we in Wall Street" are still really students of British banking, Pierpont V. Davis, a vice-president of the National City Company of New York, paid a tribute to Great Britain which is bound to obtain a favorable response from that country. There was a lot of loose talk during the war, Mr. Davis is quoted as saying, to the effect that American bankers consider that Wall Street has become the financial hub of the world, "but we still take our hats off to the British bankers." Little by little it is being borne in upon the world's consciousness that no good can be expected from claiming anything to which by actual fact one is not entitled. In the years gone by, it may have been thought that bluffing through a situation would carry one on to safe territory, but that day is passing rapidly. The fact remains incontrovertible that a falsehood has positively no basis for existence or perpetuation, whereas a truth is positively substantial, it matters not how or where uttered.

Few places in the United States can boast of being situated, as is Asheville, N. C., less than twenty-four hours' traveling distance of any terminal point within an area inhabited by more than 50,000,000 people, or nearly half the population of the country. The "Land of the Sky," as this section has been denominated of late years, was scarcely known a quarter of a century ago. But today, to see and enjoy Mt. Mitchell, rising nearly 7000 feet above sea level and dwarfing the Adirondacks and the Berkshires, and other points of interest, many are visiting the Blue Ridge country. Good roads, excellent hotels, and all ordinary resort features make of Asheville a locality of which its inhabitants may well be proud. It is a growing city, but has not been spoiled, and visitors can be assured of a welcome and a pleasant stay, either in its midst or in its immediate environs.

Clerk of the Crown and Peace

I

To begin with, he was a purely chance acquaintance. We met at lunch one day last March, in a restaurant just off the Parade in Cork. Locally considered, Cork is the "Southern Capital of Ireland," and, as such, must be thought of as yielding notables quite casually. At any rate, the handsome gentleman with pleasant eyes and distinguished manners, who entered as I was eating my soup and dropped into a chair opposite, turned out to be a notable—at least a personage than Clerk of the Crown and Peace.

The precise function of this office is unknown to me, but I dare say being a Clerk of the Crown and Peace is a considerable privilege—if also a somewhat onerous one, in a land where the Crown is looked upon askance, and where peace reigns only from hour to hour. But this is beside the point.

That my new companion was a "figure" in the Southern capital would not for a moment be doubted. He was arresting. There was something about him. Something of authority, and easy grace which reveal the man of municipal or state importance. It seemed a sort of mild good fortune to be sitting across from him like this—a pleasure which, with his presently speaking, became more active.

I have forgotten what homely item of our immediate environment brought it about (a request for salt, most likely, or would I pardon, please, his reaching for bread?); but once the ice was broken, friendship speedily developed. Where, I told myself, was the beautiful and human simplicity of your Irish great man. Not a trace of condescension. Merely an impulse to be friendly, and—when he ascertained I was a stranger just arrived—to exert a welcoming charm.

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We talked about Ireland, of course. We talked about Irish politics, Irish commerce, Irish art. In fact, such good friends did we become, the Clerk of the Crown and Peace and myself, over our stew, and particularly over our nice apple tart which followed, that he invited me to walk along with him back to his office in the Court House. If I could spare an hour, he would run over more in detail the history of the last hundred years or so, culminating in the civil warfare of '21-'22.

Before a fire, mended in my honor, the Clerk of the Crown and Peace talked not only interestingly but brilliantly. With a marvelous grasp of values he portrayed the gradual rise of Sinn Fein to the cresting of its wave; the Republican victory succeeded by "that better, that more reasoned ideal" embodied in the Free State Constitution; the last misguided stand of the Irregulars. All this history was much more confused in my mind then than it now is; and I marveled that anyone—even an Irishman, even a Clerk of the Crown and Peace—should display so smooth, so colloquial a marshaling of facts, bewildering in their multiplicity, strange in their color and juxtaposition.

Really eloquent, too, he was, with a flow of language startlingly luxuriant. He dazzled. I sat before his little fire, in the rather bleak and barren Court House of the Southern capital, fascinated, amazed, asking myself whether in all Ireland I was like to discover another so brilliant, so inexhaustible in wit and erudition, so sympathetic yet shrewd in understanding, so "choice" in expression.

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It was 3 o'clock or after before I took my leave of the Clerk of the Crown and Peace, apologizing for the length of my call, but really feeling that I had been helpless in his hands. He had been very generous. Would he perhaps dine with me that evening, in my hotel? The Clerk of the Crown and Peace could not do that, but, since he used my hotel, he explained, as a sort of club, he would be glad to enjoy a chat with me there later in the evening.

Directly I came into the hotel lounge after my own dinner, I perceived my Clerk of the Crown and Peace at the far end of the room, established at the fireside. He looked even handsomer, more distinguished. The evening deepened my sense of embarrassing riches, of indebtedness. Our talk now did not confine itself to Ireland, but embraced a whole world of interests. Spain—poetry—a little philosophy, a little ethics, a little abstract economics—the Orient.

It was, on his side, a beautiful and opulent way in the art of conversation. Indeed, he confessed, my Clerk of the Crown and Peace esteemed conversation to be one of the major arts, capable of almost endless development and refinements, amenable to laws which culture revealed by slow degrees to the true disciple of what in life is ordered and attuned to symmetry. Conversation subscribed to a rhythm which, when apprehended, offered rare delight—was never turgid, never overstressed; was ever fluid and flexible.

I was perfectly enchanted. Talk weaved itself brilliantly about my head. He left me, at length, breathless, in almost a little whirl of exaltation. And I thought: "Is it possible that all this magic of speech has been evoked by so fortuitous a contact, and before so casual a hearth?"

II

Eight months had passed. It was November now, and promise of some rather colorful campaigning took me down again to Cork, from Dublin. A good deal of water had flowed under the bridges since my first visit to the Southern capital in March. I had acquired perhaps more than a bowing acquaintance with contemporary Irish affairs—though I think there are deeps which not even Irishmen themselves can ever wholly plumb—and knew my requisite smattering of history.

I had seen an army crisis through its troubled pacts; had tramped the border; had kept a finger on the rather dubious pulse of the Free State. Now I was in Cork once more. All looked the same: there were the same ruins, reminiscent of strife; there was the same air of business uncertainty, pierced with a note too optimistic, hope that somehow Ireland would pull through.

I stopped at my old hotel—and felt quite at home. I had arrived on one of those "slow" trains, taking seven or eight hours for a journey scarce entitled to more than four. It was too late for dinner, but they brought me what they had. Then I strolled into the lounge. The same slightly decayed grandeur. Antique leather chairs; tiled fireplace, with objets d'art on the shelf; a clock that no longer followed its calling. And there, before the same fire, in the very posture of old, I found my friend, the Clerk of the Crown and Peace.

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For just a moment, I am afraid, he did not recognize me; but the moment passed, and, with a cordial shaking of hands, we resumed a relationship where it had become suspended.

Again my Clerk of the Crown and Peace talked. We might never have stirred from the spot, during all these months. And yet—what was this curious difference? Something had happened to him? Something assuredly had happened. He was as before and yet utterly changed. I could not make it out. The eloquence was there, the art with its subtle effect of spontaneity. And yet the thrill seemed missing. These, I felt, were but words, after all. They did not amaze, they did not dazzle. I was unmoved. Where lay the clue? Where could be found the key to this mystery?

Suddenly I understood. My Clerk of the Crown and Peace had nowise altered. It was I who had altered. The interim since March had brought about a new orientation. For now, with terrific vividness, I saw how in my exploration of the Irish scene I had encountered a whole nation of Clerks of the Crown and Peace.

It was almost appalling to look back and realize this. Hundreds and hundreds of greater or lesser Clerks of the Crown and Peace; wherever I had gone they had been waiting to receive me; ever that charming courtesy, that golden stream from the lips. Millions upon millions of words: talk that exuded wit and fancy and humor as the broken comb expels its wealth of honey. This, then, was the Irish secret; this the clue and key.

To the solitary lovely seashell with its iridescences, its pearly twisted chambers, one responds in a mood of marvel; treading a plage lavishly stocked with treasures of the deep, one ceases to exclaim. My Clerk of the Crown and Peace was still the gem of ray serene. But he was lost in a galaxy. My ear, from listening, had grown used; my eye, from seeing, had found the common light of day.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

London, Feb. 6

The general elections in Jugoslavia next Sunday are attracting considerable attention in diplomatic circles here. The struggle between the Serbs and Croats has never been so bitter as it is at present, and a few days ago the Prime Minister, Nicholas Pashitch, stated that the elections would decide the whole question of the existence of Jugoslavia, while an inconclusive result might lead to bloodshed. "We shall never allow our country to be split up into several states with several parliaments," he said. The arrest of Stephan Raditch for complicity with the Bolsheviki and the Hungarian Government has only served to increase the tension. The accusations against Mr. Raditch are not generally believed, and the Croat Nationalist Party, the Slovenes and Bosnians and the Mussulman Party are all willing to support Mr. Raditch in his fight against the policy of Belgrade. Thus observers feel that whether the elections go for or against Mr. Pashitch, the immediate outlook in the triune kingdom is extremely grave.

The decision of Japan to adopt trial by jury in criminal cases as from 1928 recently brought a number of distinguished Japanese judges and counsel to London to study the working of the jury system in Great Britain. They went to the Law Courts, cross-examined the judges, and in particular questioned them about the presence of women on juries. Sir Ernest Wild, K. C., the Recorder of London, who dispenses justice at the famous "Old Bailey" told them he had found "a certain number" of women on a jury to be "of the greatest assistance," and advised them that, if and when Japanese women were given the privilege of the vote, they should also be given the duty of jury service with the other liabilities that accompany citizenship.

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Why should a bishop or a dean on a salary of £3000 yearly enjoy an advantage over clerks or teachers? This has been the retort of the Durham branch of the National Union of Railwaymen to Bishop Weldon, Dean of Durham, who recently commented upon this labor organization's action in endeavoring to compel the railway companies, and thus the public, to raise the wages of its 300,000 members from 45 shillings weekly to 55 shillings, although miners, soldiers and sailors receive materially less remuneration. The Bishop's reply is now published. In the course of it he says: "If it is wrong that I should receive a salary of £3000 per year, then why should members of the Labor Party, and railwaymen too, when they become ministers of the crown, receive salaries a great deal higher than my own?" The problem thus remains unsolved.

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During the era of heavy fog which Londoners experienced recently, a very remarkable flying feat was accomplished by G. P. Olley, one of the Imperial Airways pilots. He had flown a Rolls Royce air liner from Paris to London. When he arrived in the vicinity of the Croydon airdrome the fog was so dense that on the ground it was only possible to see a few yards. In the air, however, it was possible to see the tops of the control towers and wireless masts. Judging his position by these landmarks Mr. Olley made a perfect landing, gliding down from clear weather into a fog so dense that it was some time before the ground staff could locate the machine and guide it to the disembarkation platform.

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Supposed, according to tradition, to rise every seven years, the underground stream known as the Surrey Bourne in the Caterham valley has begun to flow. Percolating through the ground at various points in the fields, the water is beautifully clear. Before the land became built over the stream used to flood the fields and roadways, but now drains and culverts have been constructed to carry off the water. The flow has generally begun formerly in February or March, but has probably begun earlier owing to the abnormally wet winter.

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A surprising demand for poultry food has arisen in the British Army. It appears that poultry farming is taught at the new vocational training centers and is enabling the soldiers to rear a lot of birds—including turkeys for the Christmas market. The soldiers sell their produce, and some of them have been making a great success of their marketing—so much so, indeed, that an official at the navy, army and air force institutes, declared recently, that "the supplying of poultry food to the army has grown in a few months from nothing at all into quite a business in itself." The War Office is altogether very satisfied with its vocational training centers. The men are trained there for six months before they leave the army, and it is claimed that 70 or 80 per cent of them find jobs to go to before they are discharged.

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The familiar site on the north side of Piccadilly, which has been standing with its gaunt skeleton of iron girders, work on which has been at a standstill ever since the early days of the war, is at last likely to become absorbed in the general architecture of the famous thoroughfare. The site has been acquired by a hotel group with the existing girder work thrown in for "a song," and the original scheme of a hotel will be carried out, but with about double the number of rooms originally intended. The capacity of London to fill any number of hotels is wonderful.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Utilizing Nature's Boundless Bounty"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Your recent editorial entitled "Utilizing Nature's Boundless Bounty," suggests other possible achievements, which may be accomplished when the forces of destruction are stilled and the wealth of the world is available for constructive work on a large scale.

It is a proved fact that there are electrical currents in the earth. It also seems, from experiments in deep mines, that the interior heat of the earth does not vary uniformly with depth. In fact the presence of volcanoes, geysers, etc., would tend to show that there are places of intensely concentrated heat.

What is more reasonable, then, than to suppose that currents of electricity, generated by the rotation of the earth in the sun's magnetic field, flow freely along the deposits of copper, silver, gold, iron, etc., until on coming to gaps of nonconducting rock, they heat these, after the manner of an electric lamp or stove, sufficiently to melt them and thereby form volcanoes and other manifestations of heat?

An immense supply of electrical current should, therefore, be obtainable by tapping the natural conductors on each side of the volcano or geyser.

Another editorial under the caption "A Peace Message From Mars" also suggested to me the possibility of using the polar cold and tropical heat for equalizing the temperature of the earth in all climates. When the time comes that heat and cold can be transported long distances, either directly as hot and cold air, or in the form of electrical or other energy, then it should be as easy to turn on the desired heat or cold in a house or a city as it now is to turn on the hot or cold water in a bath tub.

E. G. M.

Seattle, Wash.

"The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

As a lover of animals, I am glad to express my appreciation of the healing thoughts presented in "The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog," as published in this paper, with reference to the various false claims connected with the domesticated life of dogs.

Fighting between dogs and cats, the desire to chase and kill chickens and other birds, the traditional quarreling between two dogs over a bone, etc., are instances of difficulties known to many who keep dogs. Whereas, in the very understanding and sympathetic drawings of incidents in the life of our little friend Snubs, I have recently noticed that these problems have been replaced by the joyousness, friendliness and helpfulness which are surely the normal and natural relations of all God's creatures one to another.

J. T. F.

London, Eng.